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PROGRESS MADE IN SCHEME TO BEGIN TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Soviet Delegate in London Describes Methods by Which Britain Is Expected to Resume Commerce With Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday)—Notwithstanding delays and obstructions to the signing of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement and to the opening of trade relations with Russia, time is not being wasted. Great activity exists among organizers and promoters of the scheme whereby Russian trade may be opened in great volume immediately the treaty is signed.

Leonid Borisovitch Krassin, the Russian trade representative, in the course of an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, explained how Russia proposes to open and carry on trade with the world till her credit is fully established. Mr. Krassin gives the impression to business men who have come in contact with him as being a very alert, capable man of business, sincere and direct.

The system, he said, will involve the concentration of all trade with foreign countries in the hands of a special ministry located in Moscow. This ministry is establishing trade delegations in all the principal cities throughout the world, and arrangements are being perfected whereby Russia may carry on trade without having to sacrifice her gold in the immediate payment for goods received.

Mr. Krassin's Ministry

These delegations comprise experts on market conditions of commodities likely to be exported or imported by the country, city or district they represent. All existing delegations in the various countries are temporarily controlled by the London trade delegation, at the head of which is Mr. Krassin, Minister for Foreign Trade.

Included in, and working under the direction of, each delegation, he said, will be special agencies of the Centrosyuz, or Russian cooperative societies. The delegations will handle trade of larger scope such as financial undertakings embodying a large outlay of capital engineering projects on a large scale, and imports of machinery, locomotives, and rolling stock. Agents of the Centrosyuz will buy clothing, boots, foodstuffs, and household commodities, and sell Russian produce, articles of peasant industries, and other goods.

The advantage of the collaboration of the cooperatives in this scheme of foreign trade, he said, is their complete machinery as distributive agencies of imported articles, and also as collectors of produce and other articles for export. Besides, it is obviously advantageous for the cooperative agencies to be dealing with foreign local cooperative societies. There will always be, however, close cooperation between the trade delegations and the cooperative agencies.

The selling of Russian goods, as well as the buying of goods for Russia will be done both by the trade delegations themselves and by brokers of specially appointed agencies or firms. This dual system will be tried out to decide which method best meets the particular case.

The Guarantee Fund

This system should not be mistaken for direct barter, as all trade will be guaranteed by a deposit of Russian gold in some reliable foreign bank, offering the best terms and security. This deposit will be used as a fund guaranteeing all bills, though no doubt actual payment in goods will have to be made until credit and confidence have been established.

Continuing, Mr. Krassin declared that Sweden is accepting bills at six months, with the option of extending for a further 12 or 18 months, but it is not the aim of Russia to establish credit. He said: "Russia's capacity for payment must not be measured by her available gold fund, but by her immense natural resources and by the already available articles for export."

During the first period of the reopening of trade, the goods required by Russia will of course exceed the available goods for export, and that difference will have to be balanced by a gold fund. Russia will buy goods only as far as she can meet them by an early return of exports. Exchange will be regulated through a clearing house, to be established at such European center as will be found most suitable for the purpose.

Russia, Mr. Krassin said, is going to buy only absolute essentials, all luxuries will be vigorously excluded, and internal expenditure will be devoted to the development of production and the advancement of education.

In conclusion, Mr. Krassin stated that, but for the virtual blockade imposed by France and England, and the war with Poland and General Wrangel, Russia by now would have exported goods to the value of £50,000,000.

The most important need for Russia is to be able to settle down and to be left alone and free from any interference. Every effort is being made, he said, to repatriate all prisoners, and pressure is being brought to bear on Azerbaijan, which is an independent country, to release the British prisoners at Baku, for whose retention

the Russian Government at Moscow repudiates all responsibility.

The Russian trade delegation in London has received a telegram from Moscow to the effect that, on October 28, the former British consul in Baku, and all the British prisoners were released from prison. They will be sent to Tiflis, where the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijan Government has gone personally to negotiate details of their transfer.

SMALLER COTTON ACREAGE PLANNED

Attempt to Keep Up Price of Product by Closing Gins Having Failed, Resort to Alternative Measure Is Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Virtually admitting that the attempt to close the cotton gins of the southern states for 30 days, in order to force prices back to a higher level, has failed, the cotton men of this State and Mississippi, led by W. B. Thompson, president of the Louisiana division of the American Cotton Association; John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, and J. O. Taylor, of Monroe, Louisiana, one of the leading planters and ginners of the south, have turned to acreage reduction, intensive cultivation, and maintenance of production at a figure equal to or somewhat below the world's requirements.

Failure of the governors of Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina to endorse the Louisiana plan to close the cotton gins wrecked the hopes of the cotton men for 40 cent cotton, the minimum price they had announced as acceptable for the crop. If the gins could be organized so as to close all of them. While Mr. Thompson, backed by the American Cotton Association, continued to issue appeals to the cotton-producing states to close their gins and hold all cotton until the buyers were forced into the market, Governor Parker abandoned the plan, and Mr. Taylor has now issued a statement, understood to have received the approval of both Mr. Thompson and the Governor, as an alternative measure, concerning the new project to establish an artificial price for cotton.

Plan for Acreage Reduction

Mr. Taylor's statement, which embodies the complete plan, is in part as follows:

"If the cotton grower succeeds in getting as much as 25 cents a pound for the present crop, he will, under present plans, plant 36,000,000 acres next year, producing, if conditions are normal, about 12,000,000 bales. One year hence he will be in the same trouble in which he finds himself now. According to the present trend of economic conditions, the cost of producing next year's crop will be about 25 cents a pound, and the market price around 20 cents, showing a net loss of 5 cents a pound, or about \$25 a bale. This forecasting of events may not be absolutely correct, but, judging the future by the past, it is reasonably accurate."

"The cotton planter could produce much more easily 10,000,000 bales on 20,000,000 acres, an average of one-half a bale to an acre, instead of the 12,000,000 bales he plans to produce on 36,000,000 acres, or one-third of a bale to an acre. He could do this by using only his best land for cotton, plowing and preparing his ground more thoroughly, making a better seed bed, planting seed of the best variety only, by the intelligent use of fertilizers and by cleaner and more frequent cultivation—in other words, by better and more intelligent farming. And he would have, in addition, 16,000,000 acres of land left free of cotton for the growing of those other diversified food and feed crops, for himself and his cattle, which the entire south so badly needs."

Big Saving for Cotton Farmers

"It is impossible to establish the southern farmer's ability to grow 10,000,000 bales of cotton on 20,000,000 acres of his best land. The cost of producing 10,000,000 bales on 20,000,000 acres would not be more than two-thirds as much as the cost of producing 12,000,000 bales from 36,000,000 acres. A crop of 10,000,000 bales would bring at least 5 cents a pound more than the 12,000,000-bale crop, or 25 cents a pound, against an outside cost of production of 18 cents a pound."

"Computed on the basis of current and probable prices and costs, this would mean a saving of \$550,000,000 to the cotton farmers, without including their cottonseed in the calculation. These figures are well within the bounds of reason, and are sufficiently striking to merit the closest consideration and the most careful thought by every farm owner or operator in the entire cotton belt. The first thing for the cotton men of the south to do is to extricate themselves from their unhappy predicament, but they must also, at the same time, so build their road out that they can keep out of similar impasses in the future. This can be done (1) by reducing cost of production; (2) by increasing the yield per acre and so cutting down production cost; (3) by reducing acreage in order to give opportunity to increase the yield per acre; and (4) by keeping the aggregate output for the entire cotton belt down to or under the world's requirements, in other words, holding the supply below the demand."

BRITISH POLICY ON IRELAND INDORSED

Government Obtains Large Majority Despite Severe Criticism—Possible Delay in Settlement of the Egyptian Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The controversy over the government's policy of reprisals in Ireland has become acute, and has even, during the past week, had an effect on the stolid "cocksureness" of itself. There have been debates, both in the House of Lords, where Lord Loreburn and the Archbishop of Canterbury vigorously condemned reprisals, and in the House of Commons, where the old protagonists T. P. O'Connor, Joseph Devlin, and Jeremiah MacVeigh and Lord Robert Cecil have given the government no peace. In neither place has the government had any difficulty in weathering the storm for the present temper of the House and of the country leaves little room for anxiety.

Although it is the case that the by-elections during 1919 and 1920, up to September 30 reveal an aggregate of 442,785 votes against the Coalition and only 330,158 in favor of it, the solid fact remains that even the government's most uncompromising enemies cannot suggest an alternative ministry. There is no alternative. It is also a sad fact that a majority of the people of the country, saturated with "atrocities," real and imaginary, which were the concomitants of the great war, are comparatively unmoved by stories of assassination and reprisals on a small scale in Ireland. None the less, Mr. O'Connor did at last, after repeated attempts, succeed on Thursday in moving an adjournment of the House in order again to ventilate the Irish question. He spoke with power and decision, which would have damaged the government had there been any competition for office. Mr. Devlin got up as usual and withered everybody and everything opposite by torrential abuse, while Lord Robert Cecil quietly argued that the government's policy was risking "the greatest interests of this country and of humanity at large."

Chief Secretary's Reply

Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, made a stiff reply for the government, maintaining his standpoint that: "War it is, and war it will be" until assassination stops, and the government, on division, received a majority of 133 votes against 51. None the less, it was regarded as a good sign that the government at last proclaimed its intention—indeed steps have already been taken—to bring the offending Black and Tans to heel.

A picturesque element was introduced when two uniformed members of the Royal Irish Constabulary entered the House and took their seats "under the gallery"—a small row of half a dozen seats on the floor of the House which is only separated from the members' benches by a single rail. This made Mr. O'Connor in the course of his speech wonder whether the Black and Tans were after him. Later on in the debate, the Chief Secretary reassured him by stating that the two officers were in London merely because they had brought a murdered comrade to his mother in London.

On Wednesday quite a stir was caused in the House when it was seen that two Conservatives, Lord Henry Bentinck and Sir Oswald Mosely had crossed the floor of the House and taken places on the Opposition benches in protest against the government's policy of reprisals—a most significant protest.

Egyptian Question Raised

In the House of Lords on Thursday, Viscount Milner made a statement on the negotiations with Said Zaghlul Pasha and the Egyptian missions, which showed to everybody's surprise that the "settlement" announced provisionally two or three weeks ago is by no means as definite as was thought. Apparently the proposals for granting a large measure of self-government to Egypt, which were accepted by Zaghlul when he was in London, have been criticized not merely by the extremists in Egypt, but by the moderates as well, for not going far enough, and the result is that Zaghlul is back in London and negotiations have been reopened.

Sinn Fein Denounced

Australian Prime Minister's Criticism of Methods in Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office MELBOURNE, Victoria (Sunday)—Hugh Mahon, former Minister of External Affairs in the legislative assembly of the Federal Parliament, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, moved an adjournment of the representatives to call attention to the effect on Australian relations with Great Britain of the action of the British Government in regard to Terence McSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork. This provoked some disorder.

The Prime Minister, William Morris Hughes, in reply, said that if the resolution were passed the Constitution could be torn up and connection with Great Britain severed. Were they to understand the statement made by the mover that, if the House failed to agree to the motion, Mr. Mahon would recreate in Australia a state of things

like that which prevailed in Ireland today? Let him try it, and he would find the Australian temperament quite different to the English temperament. He was altogether surprised that such a matter should be treated as one of urgency. Mr. Mahon had chosen it as a peg on which to hang a diatribe against Britain. The mover had invited the House to censure Britain, but the House could not do that. If anyone in the British Parliament attempted to tell Australia what to do inside her own Constitution, he, Mr. Hughes, would be the first to say, "Mind your own business."

Mr. Mahon expected the House to land Sinn Fein in face of a record of crimes and outrages unequalled in his lifetime. The cause of Sinn Fein could not succeed because it rested on force and murder. He was unhesitatingly on Britain's side. The motion of adjournment was formally put and negatived.

APPRECIATION OF PROHIBITION SHOWN

Vote on Beer Measure in Massachusetts Indicates Growing Recognition of the Benefits of the Eighteenth Amendment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Testimony of an increased public appreciation of the economic and social benefits that have come with the last year and one-half of prohibition is to be found in the voting of Massachusetts cities in the presidential election on the 2.75 per cent beer referendum, when 15 municipalities that had voted in favor of license in December, 1919, registered majorities against the beer bill. Although neither the 1919 license vote nor the referendum have any legal application, they were urged by the supporters of liquor as giving expression of public opinion.

In 1919 all except one city voted for license and the liquor interests hailed the result as conclusive evidence of the wishes of the people of the State. With the passage of the inoperative measure to allow the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines with 2.75 per cent alcoholic content by volume by the state Legislature and its prompt veto by Gov. Calvin Coolidge, the opponents of prohibition took action to put the issue on the state election ballot for submission to the voters. The "sentiment" vote that resulted proved a disappointment to the liquor forces, for 15 cities, four of which are large manufacturing centers, joined Melrose, the no-license city, in registering disapproval of the beer legislation.

The fact that the State approved the beer bill by a small majority of about 20,000 is taken as indicating the crystallization of public sentiment. The reversal in the individual cities in favor of prohibition, however, particularly in the industrial municipalities of Haverhill, Lynn, Quincy and Waltham, is pointed out as an example of appreciation of facts and of thought on the part of voters. It is also brought out that the vote of the women in the last election played a great part in this decision, for, it is recognized, the women see, and are more willing to admit, the benefits of prohibition than are the majority of men.

The following table gives comparative figures of the balloting in December 1919 on the issue of license or no-license, and the vote on the 1920 referendum, "yes" being recorded by those in favor of overriding the Governor's veto, and "no" by those opposed to placing such a ruling and measure on the statute books of the State of Massachusetts. The voting was as follows:

Cities	1920	1919
Attleboro	2,080 2,476 1,186 881	
Beverly	2,368 4,046 2,105 1,289	
Brookline	8,422 8,083 6,238 3,421	
Cambridge	12,221 11,480 6,288 4,742	
Chelsea	2,703 2,375 3,307 1,330	
Chicopee	2,148 1,993 2,447 995	
Everett	4,000 4,112 2,946 2,382	
Fall River	11,823 8,825 5,090 1,899	
Pittsburg	5,481 4,440 2,741 1,402	
Glooucester	2,095 2,977 2,136 1,591	
Haverhill	6,045 7,051 3,483 2,191	
Holyoke	7,232 5,165 5,915 2,766	
Lawrence	11,423 5,549 9,187 2,768	
Leominster	2,286 4,438 1,271 734	
Lowell	6,266 3,959 10,264 4,065	
Lynn	12,467 12,645 7,587 4,670	
Malden	5,748 6,609 3,181 1,681	
Medford	5,672 4,256 4,725 1,021	
Medford	5,172 5,871 2,444 1,430	
Melrose	1,928 4,485 1,166 1,649	
Methuen	1,930 2,216 1,223 1,169	
New Bedford	12,170 8,076 8,110 3,550	
Newburyport	9,947 9,375 1,602 1,556	
North Adams	2,324 2,470 1,455 865	
Northampton	2,616 2,887 1,925 1,154	
Peabody	2,422 1,818 1,131 646	
Pittsfield	2,337 5,271 4,176 2,823	
Quincy	2,220 6,401 2,199 1,999	
Revere	3,696 2,055 1,767 867	
Salem	5,686 4,490 3,987 2,217	
Springfield	13,831 11,117 4,117 1,887	
Taunton	4,170 3,652 2,842 2,296	
Waltham	5,672 4,256 4,725 1,021	
Woburn	2,420 2,356 1,734 1,075	
Worcester	20,823 19,521 10,649 7,645	

"Cities which registered a license vote in 1919 and gave a majority against the beer referendum in 1920."

"Only city to vote no license in 1919 and reiterate stand on beer bill in 1920."

New York Bowery Changed

NEW YORK, New York—The famous Bowery Mission, which for 41 years has cared for the fets and jetsam of humanity on New York's Lower East Side, announces that, owing to prohibition, its activities have been limited and henceforth it will endeavor to help Americanize the city's immense foreign population. "With the passing away of so many saloons," the announcement says, "this notorious thoroughfare has taken on utterly changed conditions."

FRENCH INTEREST IN LEAGUE PROSPECTS

Probable Attitude of America Causes Much Discussion in View of Coming Geneva Council—Program for Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Sunday)—Two questions dominate the forthcoming assembly of the League of Nations. One is the absence of Germany. The other is the absence of the United States. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is reliably informed that the report of Senator Warren G. Harding being approached by France to secure semi-official representation is not exact. Certainly American cooperation is essential if the League is to become an effective body. Too many failures already strew the path owing to the incomplete character of the organization. But obviously it would be improper for the President-elect to send an observer or a participant to Geneva, and it would be equally improper for the French delegation to send a message in this sense.

It is understood that no such step is contemplated, although, were President Wilson to send an observer and Mr. Harding to express the interest of the United States in the decisions to be adopted, France would be pleased. It is not accepted that the present League must be scrapped to make way for a new association, though doubtless modifications in the constitution to meet American wishes would not be strenuously opposed. It is impossible to exaggerate the immense interest that is taken in League circles as to the real attitude of America.

Effect of Election

The election decision is not regarded as necessarily fatal to the League, and there is a strong belief that, sooner or later, America must join the other nations which are desirous of setting up machinery to avoid strife in the world. Failure to do so in the early stages of the League must not be taken too seriously.

The program which is drawn up, while not specifically referring to the admission of Germany, does it is said, raise the question of admission of the states which are not named in the annex of the Covenant. It is scarcely necessary to say that the proposal to admit Germany would encounter strenuous French opposition. It is true that Leon Bourgeois, the French delegate, has shown some independence in this matter, but the general feeling is certainly against it. Antagonism arises not merely from general considerations, but from specific consideration of the point that the indemnity is not fixed; chiefly, it is true, through the fault of the French, and that there is still no assurance that Germany will conscientiously fulfill her obligations.

Possible Representatives

Lord Robert Cecil is the delegate who is believed to be responsible for the chief pressure in favor of Germany. Appointed by General Smuts to represent South Africa, it is recalled that the General at the signature of the Versailles Treaty had already made a protest, and his attitude is regarded as pacific. Certain French circles doubt whether Lord Robert will go to Geneva, for his presence would destroy the theory that England and the Dominions constitute separate states from the viewpoint of the League. He would be really an addition to the English representation, though nominally appearing for South Africa.

Among the subjects down for discussion are: the permanent court of arbitration, a tribunal to regulate matters of litigation, reduction of armaments, the possibility of exercising economic coercion, overshipment of mandates. There are amendments to the covenant submitted by the Scandinavian Governments and reports of work accomplished will be presented.

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GREECE EXPECTS A SPLENDID VICTORY FOR MR. VENISELOS

Confidence Is Felt That the Greek Premier Will Score at Least a Three-Fourths Majority at the Elections on Nov. 14

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—If present indications are to be relied upon, Eleutherios Veniselos, the Greek Prime Minister, should repeat the victory of President-elect Harding in the United States. Nothing less than a landslide is awaited for him and his party on November 14.

When Mr. Veniselos recently presented himself before the electors at Patras, his reception was a significant one. Patras is a veritable stronghold of the reactionary parties, and the pro-Constitution party, though small, will leave nothing untended there as elsewhere, to capture the sympathies of the Greek public. But as far as Patras is concerned, the electors are not to be misled. Patras indeed showed a degree of support for the Veniselist party beyond all expectation, and the Premier has not the slightest doubt but that he will carry all before him at the polls. A three-fourths majority is the least the government believes he will gain. But it is not improbable that he may come off with an even greater and more splendid victory.

Cablegrams have been sent from Paris, and published in the American press stating that the pro-Constitution party in Greece is stronger than is generally believed. Such news, of course, is sheer propaganda, and is resorted to as the hope of achieving the return of Constantine to power.

However, it is likely that after November 14 there will be comparatively little heard of the Constantine party. The troubles that now ruffle the surface of Greek politics will cease, and Greece will be able to devote herself with all her energies to that vital work of reconstruction in Greater Greece to which Mr. Veniselos has devoted untiring efforts.

Premier Defends Policy

Mr. Veniselos Says His Adversaries Purpose to Bring Back King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Looking back at what had happened in Greece since 1909, the Premier, Eleutherios Veniselos, who is making a tour in the interest of the forthcoming election, asserted that the Liberal Party had extended the national frontiers as far as Propontis, the Black Sea, and the interior of Asia Minor, says an official dispatch from Athens received here.

Defending his removal of certain functionaries who had been guilty of abuses, for which he has been harshly criticized by his political opponents, the Premier said that he could not have done otherwise upon his return to Athens from Salonika, when he found himself in the presence of officials who not only did not recognize the changed situation as a result of the developments at Salonika, but who also expected a German victory, and, convinced of the triumph of Germany, made themselves the preachers of defeat in the Greek Army. He declared that he informed such officers in the army that they might remain in that establishment, provided they gave their word to respect the new regimen.

The Premier denounced his adversaries as belonging to that category of politicians of the pre-revolutionary era for whom the revolution of 1909 coined the phrase "The regimen of destruction." Their purpose now, he declared, is to bring back to Greece the deposed King, even if the attempted restoration should become the signal for violent internal disorder. Continuing, he said:

"They care not if on the morrow our alliance with Serbia should be definitely broken, if we should remain without allies and be exposed to the blows of the Turks and the Bulgars, who would seek to snatch away what we have delivered from their hands during the past eight years, if the prosperity of Greece should be replaced by a heap of ruins, if we should lose Thrace, Macedonia, Asia Minor, Epirus. Should Greece become smaller, she would correspond better to their size, and then their lamentable smallness would be less conspicuous. But I feel sure the Greek people will complete the work of November 8, 1910, of March 12, 1912, of May 31, 1913, by definitely burying in a deep tomb by their ballots in November the old World politicians of Greece, in order to consolidate the edifice of greater Greece and permit the nation to march, without diversion, toward a brilliant future, which her recent national successes have opened before her."

Position in Albania

Patriot Declares Government Is Completely Turkish

The following article, written specially for The Christian Science Monitor, is from the pen of a writer who, by reason of his intimate knowledge of the events in the Near East, is recognized as a competent authority.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the recent issues of an Albanian newspaper published at St. Louis, a

series of letters is published dealing with new developments in Albania. The author of these letters is Falk Bey Konitza, former Albanian representative at Rome, also president of the Albanian Federation in America, and recently appointed Commissioner of Albania to the United States. Falk Bey Konitza has resigned his position as representative of Albania to Italy and refused to accept the post at Washington. His reasons for this action are indicated in his letters in a number of accusations brought against the Albanian Government at Tirana.

Mr. Konitza accused the Albanian Government of complicity with a horde of Turkish pashas and officers of the Kemal army, who have invaded Albania and are endeavoring to organize the Albanian forces in order to attack Greece and Serbia and thus detract the attention of Greece from the field of operations in Asia Minor to the Albanian frontiers.

The last news received from Korytza is that Vahip Pasha, an officer in the army of Kemal, has passed through that city on his way to Tirana. From the letters of Mr. Konitza a number of very serious conclusions can be reached about the events which are being shaped in the mountain fastnesses of tribal Albania.

Bolshevik Propaganda

One of the most striking results is the fact that the Bolsheviks are endeavoring to scatter their propaganda wherever they find fertile ground for it, namely, among peoples half developed as are the people of Albania. The accusations brought against the actual Albanian Government by Mr. Konitza are:

1. The Albanian Government has not permitted him to enter Albania.
2. The traitors of Tirana (the actual Albanian Government) are preparing to declare war against Greece in order to help Turkey.
3. That the Turkish language is to become the official language of Albania.
4. That the war against Italy was a criminal action on the part of the Albanian Government, because it was actuated by a desire only to prepare the Albanian people and organize them for the war against Greece.
5. That the attacks upon Serbia on the part of the Albanian Government are unjustifiable because Serbia has not provoked Albania.
6. That the Albanian Government is making all preparations for an attack upon Greece.
7. That the Albanian Government at Tirana is completely Turkish and that Albania today is a little Turkey.
8. That Albania is swarming with young Turkish officers.
9. The appeal of the Albanian Government at Tirana to the Albanians in America to subscribe to the national loans of Albania should be met with refusal on the part of the patriotic Albanians in America. To help that loan is to help ruin Albania.

Timely Warning to Allies

These accusations made by one of the foremost patriots of Albania come as a timely warning to the Allies. The activities of the Bolsheviks are being extended beyond the Balkan Peninsula, and the Italian Government, which is best informed as to the actual conditions in Albania, is apparently favorable to those conditions which spell danger to Greece and to Serbia.

The revelations of Mr. Konitza that the officers of Kemal are in control of Albania throw light upon the attitude of the Italian radicals in the Italian Consulta toward the recent Albanian attack upon the Italian troops. The Italian radical element looks with favor upon the extension of radical activities of the Turkish Bolsheviks to the western part of the Balkans.

France, England and America will be much concerned as this news becomes well known, and will have good reasons to regret the fact that they have so long prevented Greece from occupying northern Epirus, which has become a matter of serious dispute between Greece and Albania, and gives the Bolshevik propaganda of Koral an excuse for invading Albania under the pretence of enabling Albania to dispute the rights of Greece over northern Epirus.

GREAT BRITAIN SUBMITS TREATIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Great Britain has submitted to the League of Nations for registration and publication 16 international agreements entered into by her since January 10, 1920, when the Covenant of the League of Nations came into force, according to the League to Enforce Peace. They include engagements of the Empire as a whole and specific engagements of India, South Africa and Canada. Among them are the Anglo-French oil agreement signed at San Remo, an agreement on commercial relations with Estonia, another with Soviet Russia for the exchange of prisoners and other matters concerning treaties existing before January 10. A "Registration of Treaties" ledger has been provided for the entry of treaties as received. Peru is reported as having filed not only all treaties contracted by her since entering the League, but all treaties binding on her, regardless of date.

HIGHER PROTECTION IN CANADA URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—Appeals by representatives of the Nova Scotia coal and steel companies for increased duties on coal and steel products were made to the government tariff committee when it held its sitting here on Saturday. Leading representatives of the coal and steel companies argued that a coal duty ranging from 10 to 15 cents per ton

is entirely inadequate, and suggested that a specific duty of \$1 per ton on all coal would stimulate production and distribution as to make Canada within 10 years independent of all outside sources and add enormously to the wealth of the dominion.

So far as the steel trade is concerned, one representative urged "a revised tariff which will provide, by way of increased duties and the total abolition of the free list of steel items, a substantial amount of protection." He pointed to the lower wages and the lower scale of living in European manufacturing centers and the high transportation charges on shipments from the Maritime Province plants as reasons for the increased duties on steel and iron products, and, dealing specifically with United States competition, said: "Plants in that country have been long established, have a home market numerically 12½ times as great as ours, while most of them are situated at points comparatively near the center of Canadian consumption and are enabled to freight their production to Canadian consuming points at very much less than similar products produced in the Maritime Provinces."

FRENCH DIPLOMACY DELAYS PROCEDURE

Indications That Settlement of Reparations Will Be Left Till Last Moment Points to a Victory for France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The effect of the agreement between England and France on the reparations procedure, as seen here, is that no serious conclusions can be reached until the final date originally laid down for presentation of the decisions of the Reparations Commission. In fact the whole matter has been shelved and thus France obtains her way. The process of reasoning by which this result is reached is simple. First there is to be a conference of experts at Brussels to hear the German experts. This conference will certainly be held without much delay. Indeed it is expected to begin work about the fifteenth of this month.

Both France and England, for different reasons, wish this. England is said to desire the procedure to begin early in order to prevent a fresh repudiation of the agreement by the new government which may possibly be set up at an early date in France. A certain section of the French diplomatists is anxious that the reparations problem shall not be considered at the League assembly, and thus it wants the machinery, as now arranged, to begin operating before or simultaneously with the League assembly.

Where Delay Begins

The conference, which will be composed of members of the Reparations Commission, will draw up a report which will be submitted to the governments and the Reparations Commission. Then begins the delay. The second international conference of government representatives at Geneva will probably not be called before February. It is held that the result of the plebiscite in Upper Silesia must first be known in order that Germany's capacity to pay can be estimated.

Germans will figure at this conference in a consultative capacity. It is not easy to see how the second conference apart from this Silesian matter, can add to what has already been done at Brussels. It must be regarded as a dilatory expedient. With the conclusions of the two conferences before it, the Reparations Commission will proceed to the determination of the German debt. There is absolutely nothing to hasten the proceedings of the commission. France, if she pleases, or any other nation, can block the way to a settlement in the commission.

Report Probable in May

It is exceedingly doubtful whether the commission will draw up a report before May next year. Not till then will the chiefs of the Allied Governments meet to ratify the conclusions and discuss the guarantees of payment and penalties. All this is very different from the British proposal, which was, in the summer of this year, almost carried into effect, to fix the indemnity total at once.

Thus there can be no question that French diplomacy has secured a victory, though whether it is a pyrrhic victory is another matter. It must be acknowledged that there are, even among those who have disputed the British thesis, grave doubts about the wisdom of the present course. The Reparations Commission is triumphant, but will the long delay before discussion of the penalties and guarantees is reached not hurt French interests, since British policy is tending more and more toward commercial association with Germany? When the problem is resolved next summer, will England be willing to aid in realization of the indemnity?

DISAGREEMENT ON PAY OF TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Board of Education recently voted to permit absences with pay for Jewish teachers during the Jewish New Year's. Mayor John F. Hylan said the city should not pay a teacher absent on a religious holiday. His thought was to extend every consideration without discrimination to members of all religious denominations, but he did not consider it wise to excuse members of a particular faith to observe religious holidays and obligate the city to pay for such absences from duty.

ALLIED INFLUENCE IN TURKEY SETTLED

Agreement Between Britain, France and Italy, Now Made Public, Provides for Mutual Support in Respective Spheres

PARIS, France—(By The Associated Press)—France, Great Britain and Italy have signed a tripartite agreement in which they undertake to support each other in maintaining their "spheres of influence" in Turkey. The limits of the areas in which the respective special interests of France and Italy are recognized are defined by the same document.

This agreement, it developed today, was signed at Sevres on August 10, the day the public ceremonial of the signing of the peace treaty with Turkey took place. Although the agreement, it is explained, is not considered a secret one, it nevertheless has never been made public until now, after a lapse of nearly three months since the signing. Under its own terms the document was to come into force and be published at the time the Turkish peace treaty should go into effect. This date is still an uncertainty.

It is noted also that while the agreement does not take the form of an alliance, it nevertheless pledges the contracting powers to "render diplomatic support to each other in maintaining their respective positions in the areas in which their special interests are recognized."

Article 10 of the agreement provides that nothing contained in it shall prejudice the rights of nationals of non-signatory states to free access to the various areas for commercial and economic purposes.

Preamble of Document

The preamble of the document reads: "Being anxious to help Turkey develop her resources, and to avoid the international rivalries which have obstructed these objects in the past, and being desirous to meet the request of the Turkish Government that it receive necessary assistance in the reorganization of justice, the finances, the gendarmerie and the police, in the protection of religious, racial and linguistic minorities, and the economic development of the country; considering that the autonomy or eventual independence of Kurdistan has been recognized by them, and that it is desirable with a view to facilitating the development of that country, and to make provision for any assistance it may require in its administration and to avoid international rivalries in such matters; recognizing the respective special interests of Italy in Southern Anatolia and of France in Cilicia and in the western part of Kurdistan bordering on Syria, up to Jezirah-ibn-Omar, as these areas are hereafter defined, the British, Italian and French governments have agreed upon the following:

"Article I. There shall be equality in Turkey between the contracting powers in the composition of all international commissions, whether existing or to be established, charged with the organization and supervision of the different public services and for insuring the protection of racial, religious and linguistic minorities. However, in the event of the Turkish Government or Kurdistan being desirous of obtaining external assistance in the local administration or in the policing of areas in which the special interests of France and Italy are respectively recognized, the contracting powers undertake not to dispute the preferred claim of the power whose special interests in such areas are recognized to supply such assistance. This assistance shall be specially directed to enhancing the protection afforded to the racial and linguistic minorities in said areas."

Equality in Commerce

Art. II provides that the products and manufactured articles coming from, or going to, the territories, dominions, colonies or protectorates of the contracting powers, shall enjoy in the areas defined perfect equality in all matters relating to commerce and navigation. The next article reads:

"Art. III. The contracting powers undertake to render diplomatic support to each other in maintaining their respective positions in the areas in which their special interests are recognized."

Art. IV provides that the Anatolian railway, the Mersina-Tarsus-Adana railway and that part of the Baghdad railway lying in Turkish territory, as defined in the treaty with Turkey, shall be worked by a company with its capital furnished equally by British, French and Italian financial groups. The French Government, under this article, has the privilege of exchanging interests in the Baghdad railway for the exclusive exploitation of the railroads within its area of special interest.

Unification of Railways

The signatories agree to support the unification in the near future of the entire railway system in the territory

remaining Turkish by the establishment of a joint company to work those lines.

Equality of treatment regarding railway rates and facilities for passengers, whatever their nationality, destination or origin, is provided for.

Art. V fixes the boundaries of the areas in which the special interests are recognized. The next article is as follows:

"Art. VI. The mandatory powers for the territories detached from the former Turkish Empire will enjoy vis-a-vis with the contracting powers the same rights and privileges as the powers whose special interests are recognized in the areas defined in Art. V."

Art. VII reserves to Italy the right of the exploitation of the Heraclea coal basin.

By Art. VIII the French and Italian Governments agree to withdraw their troops from the respective areas when the signatories are agreed in considering that the treaty of peace with Turkey is being executed.

By Art. IX the signatories with special interests accept responsibility for supervising the execution of the terms of the treaty with Turkey for the protection of minorities within their respective areas.

The agreement is to be ratified, it is provided in Art. XI, and be communicated to the Turkish Government, and to be published and come into force at the same time the Turkish peace treaty goes into effect.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE RHINELANDS

Under the heading "The Black Peril in the Rhinelands" this paper recently called attention to reports that France had let loose in the Rhinelands an army of native troops, which was preying on the women of the Province. It took the ground that the reports could not pass unnoticed, and demanded an investigation by the allied powers to clear the matter up. It declared that if there was no truth in the accusation then it was, "the most terrific libel which has ever been uttered." On the other hand, it declared that if the reports proved to be true, "something should be done, and done at once, to bring the occasion for them to an end."

The challenge has met with a welcome response. The French Consul-General in New York refutes the statements, which he characterizes as "grotesque and malicious," and affirms that they are part of the "campaign of German agents against France." He says the stories "concerning the French colonial troops in Germany have been acknowledged as untrue by the Germans themselves." Reviewing the facts in the case, he states that 5000 men, thoroughly disciplined and perfectly behaved, after being stationed 18 months in the occupied regions of Germany have been removed to another field of operation for causes quite independent of the German campaign against their occupation.

"During these 18 months," he continues, "in all the territories occupied, only 13 reprehensible and comparatively trifling incidents have occurred, which have been severely punished. The fact that the culprits have been sentenced from two to 10 years hard labor shows that those incidents, far from being part of a policy of revenge from France, have been punished with a severity which can be given as an example to every army serving in a foreign country and similar incidents might have easily occurred in the case of white troops of occupation."

"As regards the disappearance of young girls of which the 'Sarrebrucker Zeitung' complained in its copy of the 3d of January last, a very strict inquiry made by the inspectors of the Sarre territory has shown that no girl had ever disappeared from families named by the German paper and that not a single complaint for disappearance had reached the High Commissioner of the Sarre territory."

"The disgraceful fable of the 'Caserne Petain' in Sarrebrück, so often quoted by the German press as typical of the occupation of native troops,—the discovery of the bodies of two dead girls has been denied by the German burgomaster of Sarrebrück himself and by the Germans employed in the barracks. During the 18 months of the occupation of the Sarre territory three complaints for assault have been made to the authorities, two of which could not be considered for lack of evidence."

"Now, for the edification of your readers, I will quote a few German papers: 'The Christliche Pilger' on the 9th and 6th of May says: 'The black troops of occupation behave as a whole very well. If we have heard complaints it is against a certain category of shameless girls who are not afraid of being seduced but, on the contrary, do their best to seduce the men.'"

"The 'Wahlkampf' on the 21st of May, says: 'In all this matter, the shadow is for the Germans and the presence of native troops provides the

nationalists of all parties with cheap stuff for their campaign.'

"The 'Wiesbaden Neueste Nachrichten,' the 'Rheinische Zeitung,' the 'Kölnische Volkszeitung' on the 15th of June last, have formally retracted their defamations against our black troops."

"The 'Kölnische Zeitung' says on the 15th of June: 'We must acknowledge that we didn't verify the truth of the facts on which was based the complaints made in our previous articles. In the heat of the argument, certain expressions escaped our attention which we ought to have left unsaid, considering the dubious nature of an information which, for the most part had come to us from foreign sources.' (Sic)"

"The 'Wiesbaden Neueste Nachrichten' which, for its campaign, had used an article of the 'Svenska Dagbladet' of Stockholm, declares: 'We cannot allow the assertions of the Swedish paper concerning the alleged serious misdeeds of the French black troops, as, to our knowledge, the inquiry made has not confirmed any of the facts related. Thus we do not hesitate to express our regrets to have published, by mistake, that extract of the Swedish paper.'"

"All this campaign, in allied as well as in neutral countries, had for its object, at the time, to obtain that France should withdraw her native troops, in the hope that, for lack of other troops, the territories occupied through the failure of Germany to carry out the provisions of the Treaty, might possibly be evacuated by France. 'There is no doubt either that Germany thinks that by such a campaign of lies, the abominable atrocities perpetrated during the war by her own troops in Belgium and in northern France will be more easily forgotten or forgiven by those who didn't suffer through them which is the case of the people of the United States.'

GENERAL WRANGLER RECOVERS SUPPLIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Information given to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a high military authority confirms the view of the situation in South Russia given by Aleksei Aladin, General Wrangler's representative, to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday. General Wrangler had already sent to the Crimea, before the Bolshevik advance began, all available supplies from the area he had overrun, and ordered the withdrawal of his center on October 24 from Alexandrovsk to line of the River Komsakaya, 12 miles to the south. The Soviet troops attacked across the Dnieper a day or two later, forcing a passage at Nikopol and pushing southward and southeastward from the Kharkov bridgehead. General Wrangler's troops apparently withdrew in good order, but the Bolshevik claims to have occupied Skadovsk, Perkop and Melitopol are confirmed. A rising is reported in the Tambov area behind the Bolsheviks under the leadership of General Antonov and this diversion has necessitated the detachment of 15,000 Red troops from the main operation directed against General Wrangler.

CYPRIOTE MISSION RETURNS TO ISLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The deputation of Cypriotes, which visited London to urge the British Government to cede Cyprus to Greece, has now returned, without succeeding in its mission. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by one who was in close contact with Mr. Paschalis, a member of the deputation and of the legislative council of Nicosia, that, although the deputation had a most cordial reception at the hands of the Premier there was great opposition from the administrative side of the government.

The Admiralty displayed the greatest tenacity in opposing the return of the island to Greece, although apparently offers in regard to harbors and bays remaining in British hands. It is unlikely that much will be divulged as to the course of these negotiations, it is said, for the deputation is not without hope that the matter may be reopened with more success in the future.

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AMERICAN ELECTION AS CANADA SEES IT

Canadians Feel Any Questions Between the Two Countries Can Safely Be Left in the Hands of the President-Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The election of Warren G. Harding as President of the United States has awakened much more interest in Canada than did the campaign itself. This is due chiefly to the possibility of trade developments that may adversely affect this country; for Mr. Harding, in addition to being a protectionist, has declared that he will take measures to protect American trade. Canadians are not by any means convinced that hostile tariff legislation affecting them will be introduced; but its possibility will arouse discussion and thus keep the matter before the public mind.

On the whole, Canadians were strangely apathetic toward the presidential campaign. This was not because of the absence of an outstanding issue; for the League of Nations was one that naturally would attract their interest. The apathy was undoubtedly due to the fact that neither candidate was a well-known man in the sense that Theodore Roosevelt, President Wilson, Mr. Taft or even Mr. Hughes was. Except when there is an issue vitally affecting Canada, the interest of Canadians is attracted more by the personality of the presidential candidates than anything else.

No Sides Taken

While public opinion in this country did not take sides in the contest, there seemed to be a leaning toward Mr. Harding, which became the more pronounced as the campaign reached its close. This in spite of the fact that Mr. Cox had joined the League of Nations, of which Canada is a member and which Canadian opinion strongly supports. The explanation undoubtedly is that the personality of the Republican candidate appealed to the greater number of Canadians much more than did that of his opponent. The people of Canada are characteristically conservative and the quieter, well-balanced and rather dignified attitude of Mr. Harding made a strong impression on them. They seemed to feel that he was a safe man, and that because of his evident sincerity, questions affecting the two countries might safely be left in his hands.

As regards the League of Nations there is a conviction that while the United States has declared overwhelmingly against it in its present form, the Republic will yet found a great international body having the same purposes as the League, and doing the work in a possibly better form than the present body can do it. It is felt that the forces which inevitably drew the United States into the great war will as inevitably draw her into the equally great cause of permanently establishing and preserving the peace of the world. In this country there is a conviction, as there seems to be in Great Britain, that the form of the organization through which this great experiment is to be tried is of less importance than the purpose. In Canadian politics the spirit of compromise operates powerfully, as it does in the British system generally; and there is an impression that Mr. Harding will be responsive to this consideration.

Tariff Legislation

While the possibility of tariff legislation that may injuriously affect exports to the United States will be borne in mind, it may be said that Canada is not apprehensive on this subject. No matter what the demands of certain interests in this respect may be, there is quite a difference between a demand and legislation.

Naturally Canada would like to see tariff matters remain as they are; but it is believed that the United States could not place an effective tariff barrier against this country without injuring herself.

During the last year the United States sold about \$920,000,000 worth of commodities to this country, whereas Canada sold to the United States but approximately \$440,000,000 worth. The possibility of this huge trade being adversely hit by retaliatory legislation should new obstacles be placed in the way of Canadian exports, is thought to be a strong deterrent to such action. Canada is today the second best customer of the United States, and shows a continued readiness to buy; but this would be changed should a war of tariffs begin.

CAPITAL HOUSING SURVEY COMPLETED

Secretary of the Navy Makes Public Findings Showing Alleged Manipulation of Washington Realty Rental Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ample housing accommodations exist in Washington for the present population of the city, according to the conclusions of a naval investigating committee which has completed a survey here and whose report has been made public by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. The report charges that owners and agents of real estate are deliberately manipulating the rental market.

Incidentally, it was also brought out, almost simultaneously by the local officials of the District of Columbia, that some apartment house owners are not providing heat for their tenants, and that under the law there seems to be no way to compel them to do so. They are required to equip their buildings with heating plants, but not necessarily to build fires in the plants.

Numerous instances have developed where landlords have endeavored in various ways to hamper tenants whom they were unable to dispose of and whose rentals were not considered sufficiently heavy. Heat and elevator service were cut off in some apartment houses, and in some instances even running water was not given.


The naval inquiry was made by direction of the Secretary, and under the supervision of Commander J. H. Klein Jr. The report points out that although the war is over, the government still possesses additional powers to seize, appraise and sub-let houses or apartments at a fair rental to army and navy officers and government employees. Such action, it is held, would, if taken, soon cause real estate operators to loosen their grip on some untenanted houses.

If all other weapons fail, Secretary Daniels recommends "pitiless publicity" as a means of bringing landlords to the bar of public opinion, but he does not explain how this is to be done. The real estate business is the principal business in Washington, and the newspapers would lose heavily in revenue if real estate advertising were withdrawn from them.

IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The immigration returns for the week ending on Saturday showed that a total of 20,581 aliens arrived at this port for entry into the United States. The percentage of detentions was comparatively low. The State of Pennsylvania has established an office at Ellis Island immigration station to give information about wages and working conditions in that State.



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GREAT NATURE

Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-poised snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

Burmese Hill Side

Flaked gray granite, knotted, cor-
rugated and crumpled up like paper;
hacked through and through by keen-
edged waters, outcrops of pallid lime-
stone thrust up through the buckled
igneous rocks; the whole padded and
lined with velvet forest from the
trough of the river gorge to the snow-
white crests of the breaking ranges.
That is the northeast frontier of
Burma, over against China.

Facing the sun, and the angry rush
of the rain when the monsoon is burst-
ing over India, the southern ridges
are bare of trees. The magnificent
forest which clothes the lower slopes
here falters, and is replaced by a
dense growth of shrubs. In April is
the time to see them in all their glory.
The willows, breaking into leaf, cov-
ered with silver and gold catkins;
the proud little plumes breaking from
the buds which spangle the Pyrus
tree—they are like spun silk, glisten-
ing silver beneath, but blushing red
at the tips; the rhododendrons
crowded with blossom, milk white,
purple, canary yellow, deepest crim-
son, spending their fragrance on the
air—already the path is dappled with
the fallen corollas; fat magnolia
buds slowly expanding to porcelain-
white cups, floating on a sea of pale
green foliage; red-barked birch trees
bursting into shrill leaf—all these
and a hundred others, waking to life
under the touch of the spring sun-
shine.

Every tree, every shrub is a differ-
ent color. As the brown bud scales
are thrust aside by the eager shoots,
and rain down with gentle crepitation,
leaf plumes appear, now red, now yellow,
as though they had drunk in sun-
shine which was oozing through them;
now green—oh! but there are a hun-
dred different greens. Stand on the
crest of a spur and look across the
mountain slope, checkered with color.
One by one pick out the trees and
shrubs; follow the invisible water
courses, waking to life—they are lift-
ing up their voices. Below is the dark
rain forest; above, far up the slopes
toward the snow, the somber conifer
forest; and dovetailed in between is
the broad arc of shrubs, foaming into
leaf and flower.

But it is in autumn, when the rain
forest and the enduring conifers
change not, that the shrub belt stands
out in amazing relief. For the shrub
thickets change always; they are like
children, now gay, now hopeful, now
sad, and again joyous, happy, never
the same, yet never without hope. In
autumn they deck themselves in gor-
geous livery. In spring they had put
on white and green, and had strewn
the rocky floor with abundant wealth;
now in their mellow age they wear
flaming red and fiery orange, russet,
primrose yellow, and silver gray.
The hillside is again a blaze of color;
and high up the first snowfall has
crusted the peaks afresh.

As winter comes on the birds leave
the meadows and thickets for the
warm valleys; the shrubs begin to
dorm themselves. Many of them
are jeweled with coral-red berries.
The sun shines brightly yet, but the
winds are keen; gradually the leaves
fall, burying the flowers beneath. Then
the snow creeps down and spreads its
white counterpane over them for the
long winter sleep.

A Path in the Great Ocean

How the eels and the little elvers
make their journeys over land and sea
has been a puzzle to many, and still
marine experts say there is much to
be learned about the habits of what
has been called these "mysterious fish."
The elvers or little eels which arrive
in thousands on the shores of Great
Britain about May are thought to
come from the West Indies, the Azores
or some other distant land by way of
the Gulf Stream, taking it easily as it
sweeps from their home in Bermuda to
the coast of Europe and on to Africa.

Not so their grown-up relations who
leave England for their ocean-going
migration, who meet the stream and
breast it, and make a 3000-mile jour-
ney in the Atlantic. Arriving on the
British coast the little elvers swarm
up the rivers in shoals, overcoming
every obstacle, even if it be a high
waterfall or a lock-gate, or if they
have to climb rocks or make their
journey through fields and by high
roads.

Their land journeys are made at
night, and it is a curious sight to see
the larger eels, when they wish to

reach the sea, making for a river
which by some means they know will
lead to the Atlantic; they have been
seen following each other along a road
through a garden over a wall, and so
to the river where they would be. It
has been found that in order to stock
a walled reservoir if there is a local
"run" for elvers near by, all that has
to be done is to put sacking which
touches the water over the wall and
down to the grass where the elvers
are passing. If kept damp, the elvers
will climb the wall by the sacking and
descend into the reservoir.

After a stay of about four or five
years in an eel pool, the elvers will be
mature enough to start against the
stream as full-grown eels, and in Octo-
ber or November an eel begins its long
journey over field and over sea, down
the river flowing free, till it reaches the
Atlantic, and keeping "the wind in its
face" makes for the great sea-nursery
of the race off the American coast,
south of Bermuda.

THE IRIDESCENT DREAM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
"Say, scout, I've a great idea" the
Insurgent remarked suddenly after a
period of abstracted silence.

"Y-e-s?" the Artist answered
amusedly, without looking up as he
laid another tone in the preliminary
sketch that looked like an experiment
in dazle painting two years too late
to be of use, and was really meant to
be, presently, after it had been
"knocked about a bit," a drawing in
water color.

"Yes, you see—the whole thing is
all wrong," the Insurgent continued
didactically.

"Quite so," the Artist agreed, with-
out questioning the import of the
idea or the propounder's earnestness.

"Artists ought to have studios sepa-
rate from—"

"Of course they should. Every art-
ist knows that, and—"

"I mean that they ought not to have
their studios so that people could
come in and see things while they
talk. They ought always to have a
little room where only one or two
pictures were hung, in which to
receive visitors."

"Y-e-s," drawled the Artist; "and
how would anyone see their work in
that case?"

"Why, then, they ought to charge an
admission fee every time people
wanted to see their pictures—that
would be fairer than the way things
are now."

"The way things are now! Why,
except for those who are fashionably
famous, or pets of the dealers, it's all
we can do to get anyone to look at
our things at all, let alone charging
for it. What! pay a dollar to see pic-
tures when a good movie costs a quar-
ter, and some of them only 10 cents?
Those who do go to the big free shows,
most of 'em, I'm told, don't even spend
that for a catalogue."

"Yes, I know," the Insurgent
answered quickly. "But that is because
artists have let everybody come and
look at all their wonderful work with-
out being asked to pay anything.
Naturally, when poor ignorant things
can have anything for nothing, they
do not appreciate what is offered."

"Well, but I don't see how that
is going to help—say me, for instance."
"Oh, I'm not thinking of you at all.
I am thinking of this most abstract
of all arts—painting—landscape in
particular—and I can't see why an
artist should be expected to hand out
his life work gratis."

"You're barking up the wrong tree.
As long as a gallon of gasoline can
be bought for as little as 40 cents, or
a dinner for a dollar in some enter-
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"You needn't shake your head like
that. And scrape that blue off—it's
the wrong pitch to start with, and you
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that if people were made to under-
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to heart, and immediately set a higher
value upon the thing to be paid for."
"It sounds awfully interesting. How
I wish it might be in the possible.
Then an artist would be established
in the community and would esteem
himself as of as much importance as
the greengrocer."

"It is coming. People can't go on
much longer thinking more of their
food than of higher things." The In-
surgent rose and the didactics were
over.

PARLIAMENT CARVINGS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is stimulating to see a great novel
or painting in the making, or even a
modern skyscraper; how much more
then to watch day by day a huge na-
tional monument going up before your
eyes.

The new Canadian Parliament build-
ing at Ottawa will possess everything
its predecessor had and more, except-
ing only its venerability.

Although the legislators returned to
"the Hill" last winter, half the cor-
ridors and rooms are chockablock with
scaffolding, building material and
busy workers. The "finishing touches,"
Atlantic and keeping "the wind in its
face" makes for the great sea-nursery
of the race off the American coast,
south of Bermuda.

When John A. Macdonald, the archi-
tect, decided to face the interior with
Tindal limestone he was advised that
such a material would preclude any-
thing like intricate carving. W. J.
Allen thought otherwise. He took a
block of the stone into his studio to
solve the problem. The stone is
creamy, blotched with the gray of fos-
sils, and lends itself perfectly to the
extravagant and the grotesque. The
buildings are Gothic. One does not
readily associate the ornate and me-
dieval with vigorous young Canada,
but enter by the west door and climb
the broad flight of marble steps to the
Commons entrance hall, with its
tracery glass roof and its double tier
of arches. At the 16 bases or impost
of the lower arches are the heads of
the Confederation and leading parlia-
mentarians of today. They are not
accurate likenesses, of course, but in
the deep lines and rugged features of
the faces the personal characteristics
stand forth with remarkable accu-
racy. You know Borden or Laurier

know that forthright achieved this
blending of Gothic and barbaric fancy
—but the effect is there.

In some of the ministers' private
rooms: Tudor ceilings and carved oak
paneling, with royal escutcheons
faced by the Canadian arms and sup-
ported by the lion and the unicorn.
And in this Canadian country Gothic
gargoyles remind one of totem poles
and Athabaska Indians. I do not



Sir Robert Borden's Head carved in
the Commons entrance hall

A ROLLING STONE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a lulling motion in the
swaying and jingling of a train.
There is music in the cricket-
crackety rattle and clank that the
wheels play on the rails. There is a
tune in the tone and there is a
theme in it for some—a theme that
is dear to the heart of the wanderer.

As the train gains momentum the
tempo grows. It is like a story told
by some strange orchestra. Many in-
struments add their notes. That res-
onant rumble? That is the bass
violin's voice. There is the ponderous
puff of a passing freight and that is
the tuba's tune. There! Do you
hear that new note? The rattle of the
wheels when a good movie costs a quar-
ter, and some of them only 10 cents?
Those who do go to the big free shows,
most of 'em, I'm told, don't even spend
that for a catalogue."

"Yes, I know," the Insurgent
answered quickly. "But that is because
artists have let everybody come and
look at all their wonderful work with-
out being asked to pay anything.
Naturally, when poor ignorant things
can have anything for nothing, they
do not appreciate what is offered."

"Well, but I don't see how that
is going to help—say me, for instance."
"Oh, I'm not thinking of you at all.
I am thinking of this most abstract
of all arts—painting—landscape in
particular—and I can't see why an
artist should be expected to hand out
his life work gratis."

"You're barking up the wrong tree.
As long as a gallon of gasoline can
be bought for as little as 40 cents, or
a dinner for a dollar in some enter-
taining place, outside of the discrim-
inating few nobody will spend money
to see an artist's pictures, be they
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THE CARTOONIST OF REVOLT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Probably no English cartoonist of
the present day enjoys wider inter-
national fame than Mr. Will Dyson.
He has made two distinct reputa-
tions—one acquired when the world
was lapped in peace and the other
when Europe echoed to the tumult
of the Great War; but the same
qualities of mind and character went
to the making of both. Before the
war his hatred of tyranny and op-
pression, his passionate love for
freedom, were expressed in a series
of cartoons directed against the up-
holders of wealth and privilege and
all those vested interests which he
considered prejudicial to the well-
being of Britain's toiling masses—
Chamberlain's Secret People who "have
not spoken yet." But with the war
he discovered a new enemy. He saw
in German militarism an even greater
menace to freedom and happiness
than in British capitalism, and the
savagery with which he had assailed
Mammon was employed in assaults
upon Mars. In this way Mr. Dyson
became the outstanding English car-
toonist of the war.

His Australian Heritage
One possible explanation of Mr.
Dyson's astonishing success may be
found in the fact that he is not Eng-
lish. Both his parents are English,
but he was born, educated, and spent
the early years of his artistic life in
Australia. Australians are proud of
their English forbears, but they are
prouder still of their own nationality.
They boast (whether justifiably or
not is open to question) a wider
freedom; certainly, as is to be ex-
pected in a young nation, they re-
veal a more obvious virility. Ar-
tistically this quality is manifested
in the pages of The Sydney Bulletin,
to which paper Mr. Dyson contributed
keenly satirical caricatures. When
he came to London ten years ago he
did caricatures in color for The
World, but it was on becoming car-
toonist on The Daily Herald that he
found a wider fame.

The Daily Herald was then com-
paratively obscure and plowing a
lonely furrow. It was the upholder
of industrial unionism and the sup-
porter of Labor in politics, and the
Labor Party then was far from be-
ing the powerful organization it now
is. One great advantage possessed
by Mr. Dyson from the outset of his
career on this paper was that he had
found a medium for the untram-
meled expression of his personality
and of the faith that was in him. No
merely commercial artist, however
effective his technical armory, could
have achieved the results which he
was able to achieve by means of an
admirable artistic equipment re-en-
forced by a passionately sincere be-
lief in the social and political creed
he set out to expound.

Wealthier newspapers, in both Eng-
land and the United States, recog-
nizing the excellence of his draftsman-
ship and his almost uncanny facility
for giving life to an epigram in the
form of a cartoon, were quick to ap-
proach him with tempting offers, but
the artist was less anxious to carve
for himself a career than to impress
his beliefs upon his time. The inter-
ests which were most eager to pur-
chase his gifts were those which he
assailed most fiercely. The up-
holders of the less reputable forces
of capitalism and Toryism, the rack-
rent landlord and the sweater, he
embodied in a striking pictorial con-
ception which he called the Fat Man.
It has for long been a convention
with cartoonists to depict capitalism
in some such guise, but Dyson's Fat
Man possessed an individuality of his
own.

A New British Workingman
In contrast to this figure Mr. Dyson
put forward a new pictorial concep-
tion of the British workingman. In
place of the burly, rather gross-look-
ing individual, presented, according
to the temperament or of object of
the illustrator, with a cheerfulness or
sullenness which alike appeared to
have their basis in a love of alcohol,
which for years had been the con-
ventional workingman of the English
cartoonists' fancy, Dyson gave us a
lean, well-knit, wiry man, conveying
an impression of having had less than
his share of the comforts of life and

Among the members of the Inter-
allied Commission which supervised
the plebiscite in Marienwerder were
several young and charming Italian
officers—all tremendously popular
with the local population. And they
knew it. One, a young bersagliere,
came, in all seriousness to the com-
tessa, who served as interpreter one
day, after the plebiscite had dragged
for months. "Listen," he said, "if we
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ALLIED PLANS FOR TURKEY DEPLORED

Betrayal of Armenia Is Seen in Agreement Between France, Great Britain and Italy Over Their Spheres of Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The news that France, Great Britain and Italy have signed a tripartite agreement in which they undertake to support each other in maintaining their spheres of influence in Turkey was received with great regret by friends of Armenia here who have clung to the hope that the Allies would give Armenia, their ally in the war, justice against the Turk.

That Armenia has been betrayed by the Allies is the opinion of some of those who have followed closely the trend of events since the armistice, now culminating in what they consider an agreement to cut Turkey up for the benefit of the Allies themselves; an agreement which was signed at Sevres on August 10 and not made public until after the election of Senator Warren G. Harding, to be President, and its possible interpretation as removing the United States from European councils.

Announcement Not a Surprise
But it cannot be said that the announcement of the agreement is a surprise. Armenia's friends see in it the confirmation of their apprehension concerning her future fate. The American Committee for Armenian Independence charges that the agreement was the culmination of a plot concocted by the Allies at San Remo to betray Armenia.

"Ever since the armistice," said the committee, "Turkey, with the support of France, has insisted that the boundaries of a new Armenian state be defined in Russia, and the Armenians of Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, Harput, Diarbekir, Sivas and Cilicia should remove thither if they desired."

"In order to make the Armenian situation clear it is necessary to state that Armenia was formerly divided among Russia, Turkey and Persia; and the Armenian question meant, over and above all, the freeing of the Armenian provinces in Turkey. It was for these Armenian provinces that international treaties and universal peace congresses held in Paris, Glasgow, Monaco, Rouen, Boston, Lucerne, and Milan sought relief. And it was for the righteous government of the Armenian provinces in Turkey and not in Russia that two foreign inspectors, Major Hoff, Norwegian, and General DeGuz, Belgian, were, in accordance with the desire of the powers, selected by the Porte just before the world war."

Establishment of Republic

"After the Bolshevik revolution the heroic Armenians of the Russian portion of their country succeeded, not because of the Allies but in spite of them, in establishing the Armenian Republic of the Caucasus, with its capital at Erivan. On the explicit promises of the allied spokesmen, the Armenians expected that after the conclusion of the war the procedure adopted in the case of Poland would be followed for the reconstruction of an Armenian state. Poland was divided among Russia, Austria and Germany, as Armenia was divided among Russia, Turkey and Persia. The Allies and the United States did not declare, for instance, Russian Poland as the Republic of Poland, and propose to join to it only certain provinces of Austrian Poland, but agreed, as stated by President Wilson, that there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland."

Attitude of French

"The French Foreign Office, and politicians interested in the Turkish bonds, declaring that the French interests demanded a Turkish Empire from Adrianople to the Persian frontier, waded sarcastic at the idea of a united and independent Armenia, referring to the Armenian provinces as Turkish or Kurdish. When the Kemal forces began to threaten Cilicia, Armenia, General Gouraud offered the Armenian representatives, instead of protection, every facility for transportation of the Armenians to Erivan, Russian Armenia."

"American missionaries reported that the purpose of the French forces in Cilicia was to eliminate the Armenians wholly from the territory they hoped to govern. It was for the elimination of the Armenian element that the Kemal marauding bands were accorded, amid loud cheers, the following eulogy by M. Aristide Briand in the French Chamber of Deputies:

"The Allies have told the Turks, 'Yes, you shall live,' and then, 'No, you shall not live,' and have thereby brought about the present situation in Asia Minor, where we are confronted by so-called brigand bands. Such bands, if they were acting in similar circumstances in France, would be hailed by Frenchmen as patriots."

The Italian Position
"At San Remo, by promising Adalia, Konia, the Heracleon coal basin and other concessions in Asia Minor to Italy, the Turks enlisted the support of Signor Nitti, who commenced to bemoan that the Turks 'had been robbed of a large part of their territory.' He was soon followed by the Hotapir Gabriele d'Annunzio, who, ignoring how in 1912 he reviled old Europe, greedy and foolish, which with kindly fomentations tended Turkey, that immeasurable cauter whose

stitch is blown by the wind over the Propontis and the Ionian Sea, struck his faded lyre in defense of fraternal Turks, whose lands are being seized by Great Britain!

"Millerand and Nitti won the day for Turkey at San Remo, and the territory which the allied premiers offered the Armenians corresponds to what Turkey had promised in 1914. It is on record that before its entry into the world war, Turkey proposed that the Armenians, as a nation, should make common cause with the Ottoman Government, and promised in return for their services an autonomous Armenia to include Russian Armenia and parts of Van, Bitlis and Erzerum."

"The Armenians categorically refused the Turkish proposals and sided with the Allies, contributing to the triumph of civilization. However, the European powers, conveniently forgetting that the Armenians would not have lost 1,000,000 souls had they joined the Turks, attempt, on the pretext that the Armenians no longer form a majority in their provinces, to create an Armenia in Russia, and to divide among the Turk, Kurd and themselves, Turkish Armenia, that they had stipulated to liberate."

REPUBLICAN PLANS FOR RETRENCHMENT

Reduction in Number of Government Employees, and Lowering of Excess Profits and Income Taxes Are on the Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Republican plans for retrenchment in government expenses contemplate, among other things, a large reduction in the number of government employees in Washington and elsewhere, according to Clarence B. Miller, secretary of the Republican National Committee. This reduction may be as great as 25 or 30 per cent, it was indicated. No data were presented as to the probable number who would be dismissed in the departmental service in this city.

The total number of government employees is now estimated to be about 740,000, Mr. Miller said. This is nearly 100,000 greater than estimates formerly made. There are some 300,000 employees in the Post Office Department, but this is admittedly undermanned, in view of the many voluntary separations resulting from low pay and dissatisfaction with the disciplinary methods introduced by the present Postmaster-General, Albert S. Burleson. A reduction of 25 or 30 per cent in the total number would therefore, have to be made largely at the expense of the other departments, and would practically mean halving the number of clerks employed in them.

Aim to Increase Efficiency

Mr. Miller said that there were many boards and commissions in all parts of the country whose duties had ended and which did nothing but draw salaries, but he did not name any such boards. He also contended that they were quartered in buildings for which they pay exorbitant rental. The purpose in reducing the number of clerks would be to increase efficiency by getting rid of inefficient help, he said. His estimate was that before the war there were some 30,000 employees in Washington against 100,000 now. Statistics furnished by Dr. E. B. Ross, of the Bureau of Standards, showed, however, that discharge of all the civilian employees of the United States would reduce governmental expenses only 4 per cent, since 93 per cent of the cost of government goes to pay for wars past or present and to prepare for those to come. A reduction of 25 per cent in the number of government employees, therefore, would only cut government expenses 1 per cent.

Taxes and Business

Mr. Miller also said that excess profits taxes would be reduced or eliminated, and that income taxes would also be lowered because they were "throttling the business of the nation." It has also been contended by opponents of the excess profits taxes that they stimulated profiteering, although they seem not to have had that effect in the recent price reducing movement.

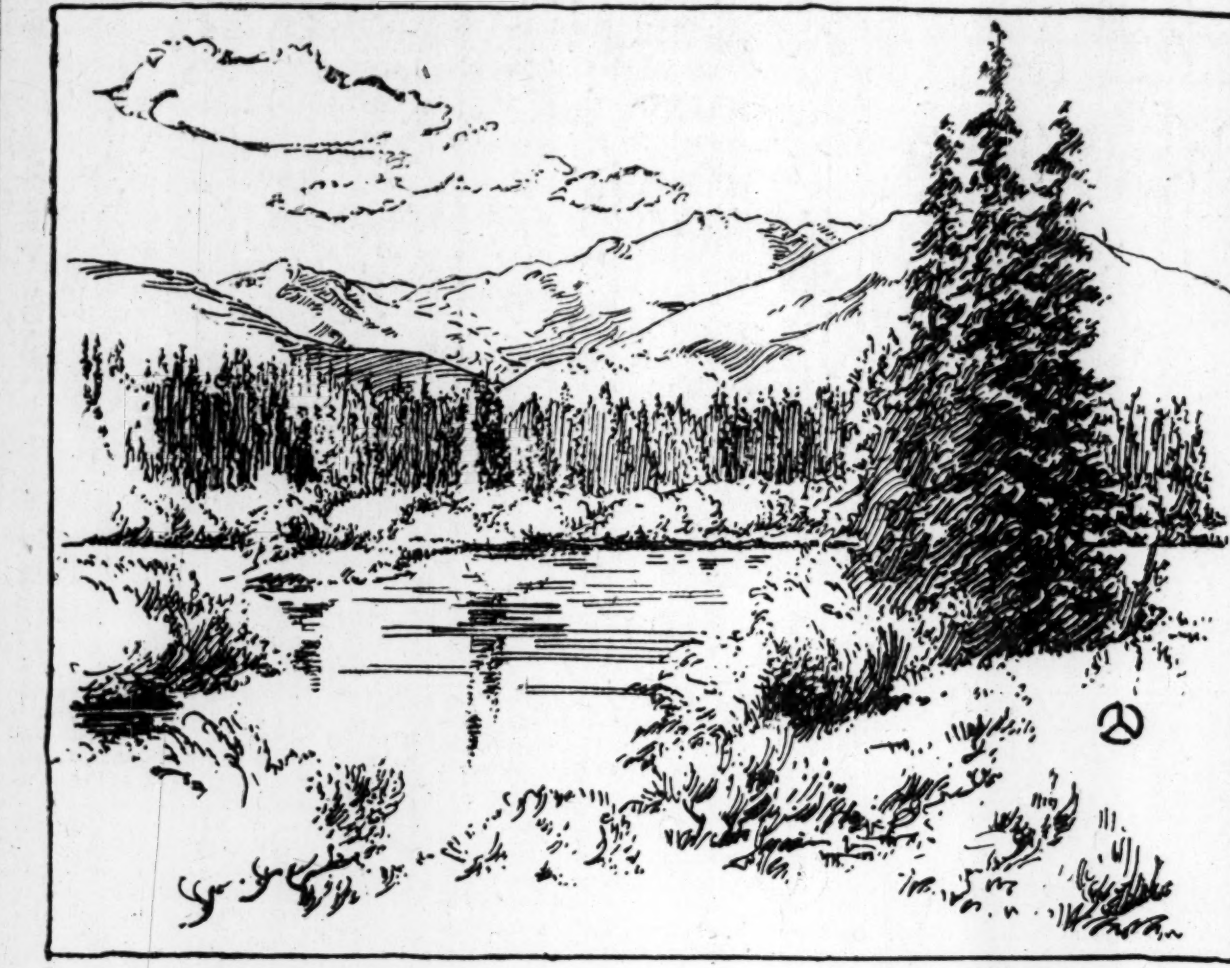
Mr. Miller's tax program will not conflict seriously, in so far as it is announced, with that proposed by the American Bankers Association, which has now been made public, following the bankers' convention here. Mr. Miller favored a high tariff and said the bankers do not mention, though many prominent bankers are understood to favor it. They demand reduction of income taxes on large incomes, however, and removal of the excess profits tax. They oppose a general sales tax, on the ground that it would bear heavily on business men and offer in its place increased stamp taxes, increasing the first-class postal rate to three cents; added taxes on luxuries and imposition of new taxes on candy, musical instruments, chewing gum, gasoline, sugar, tea, coffee and products of tobacco.

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IN THE HIGH LEVELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

We had come into camp in the Madison basin, under the main chain of the Montana Rockies, in mid-September. From rail head to camp ground the first dozen miles of wagon transport went through a wilderness of lodge-pole pine, whose every tree looked like every other tree against



One looked down upon a still river lined with sedges

a haze of purple gray trunks. At its edges frost-turned quaking asp

glowed in a flame of orange. Crossing a 100-foot cut bank of oblique sand, we looked down upon and across a still river. Pale blue, elusively emerald, margined with sedges, the gold and orange of its willow bottoms was broken with purple and lingering green. Mountain ridges, their rising shoulders capped by pines, bounded the river valley.

Camp was made upon the edge of sundown. In the night through the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Missourian guide

tent door I saw the stars in a moonless sky. Brilliant, near, in this clear air, 6500 feet above the sea, they lit the night as never on the smoke-shrouded city lake front from which we had come after a three days' railroad journey. The fire in the little sheet-iron box stove on its log-confined earth platform in the corner of the tent had burned down. In the post-midnight chill of fall, uneasily pulling in blanket edges, one realized that it was not chilly but frosty. Sleepy self-debate, whether to get up and

mend the fire, or merely lay on the desired extra coverings, just out of reach, finally crystallized into the doing of both. After that, with creeping warmth from an increasing fire and added blankets came sleep, shamelessly overtaking contemplation of the still and star-sown magnificence of the night.

The golden glow of sun diffused through canvas brought one pleasantly awake to find the two tentmates ready for breakfast, whose odors drifted from the cook tent. Morning ablutions in camp at water's edge, or by the

north of St. Anthony, Idaho, his main product was wild hay and timothy. It was too high up to grow much else, though of course standard garden truck of sorts could be successfully cultivated to yield very handsome crops. One listened with interest, and question and comment as intelligent as might be to discourse of the cutting, curing, baling and marketing of wild hay from mountain prairies, plowing and seeding for timothy, of horses, farm machinery and cattle, the isolation, and day by day exigencies, diversions and compensations of a

homesteader on government lands, the differences in climate of various parts of Montana and Idaho; his occasional fall work as guide, which helped out with the hay ranch and furnished him vacation as well. In all this, matter-of-course though its diction and delivery, was a picturing of the daily necessities and uneventful activities of a homesteader's life in the mountainous west whose human interest was very real.

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Citizenship is the chief factor in education today and will be for the next 10 years, according to Henry W. Holmes, dean of the Graduate School of Education of Harvard University, in an address which he delivered on Saturday to the New England History Teachers Association at the State House. He held that civil government had been poorly taught in the public schools and that its presentation must be improved if good citizens are to be made.

There is a dog of course, Jay, a pointer. But Jay is not the only dog in camp. With him were a couple of black and tan fox hounds, owned by the camp cook. All three dogs were sociable, but Jay, though of unquestioned spirit and courage, had a fine well-bred unobtrusiveness that made him a very enjoyable companion. The hounds, though obedient to a word, had a self-respecting dignity no less than Jays'. They fraternized with the pointer not at all, though utterly civil. Their politeness to him, and his gentlemanly acceptance of the situation was an object lesson in canine deportment.

A morning of sociable trifling was my choice. I sketched around camp with a Missourian guide who, meeting us with the wagon at the rail head had conveyed us to camp.

A man of quiet and easy speech, with a happy smile when it came, half hid by a sandy mustache, he was a kindly character, much inclined to take men, matters and events as he met them, one at a time, and for what they were. In the intervals of chopping wood and other camp chores, in sentences often widely parted by occupational silences, it developed that he had spent the major part of his life in the mountains. Their stern fellowship had so closely companioned it that he had never, he owned, cared to leave them long enough for a visit to his native state of Missouri.

On his ranch of 320 acres, 50 miles

west of here, he had a fine

homestead on government lands, the

differences in climate of various parts

of Montana and Idaho; his occasional

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LABOR APPREHENDS OFFICIAL HOSTILITY

Statement by Chairman of Republican Publicity Association, Though Not Official, Taken to Reflect Party Leaders' Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Organized Labor has accepted the statement by Johathan Bourne Jr., a former senator, and present chairman of the Republican Publicity Association, issued on Saturday, as reflecting the opinion of the Republican Party on the question of unionism and the open shop. Mr. Bourne's organization is not connected with the Republican National Committee and therefore he cannot be said to speak officially for the party. It is Labor's view, however, that the group which holds opinions similar to those of Mr. Bourne will wield the dominating influence in the Republican Administration.

The Bourne statement is in part a political attack on Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and its open shop point of view is expressed in a paragraph which reads as follows:

"Mr. Gompers seeks the unionization of every industry in the country. If that were accomplished, according to his own plans, it would mean, of course, that every workman must be a member of a union or else be deprived of the opportunity of earning a livelihood for himself and family. He must either contribute financially to the support of a union or suffer all the dire consequences that would follow his inability to earn a wage."

Labor Federation's Position

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, before Mr. Bourne's statement was made public, already had commented on the open-shop campaign which the federation declares is now under way with the backing of Republican leaders.

"The attack on Labor is in many sections of the country and is based on the non-union shop," he said. "These employers want to bargain with employees as individuals. The organized workers insist on collective bargaining. This blocks the employers' plan to set wages and working conditions without a voice by Labor."

"These employers are crafty, however. They do not announce their purpose. That they may capture public opinion, which quite often affects judicial decisions, they talk about greater production and efficiency. These employers should practice production and efficiency. Their idle mills at the present time, which have been shut down to maintain famine prices, indict their production demand."

Extent of Unemployment

Unemployment is now estimated to affect some 50,000 persons in the United States. The Willys-Overland motor plant has announced an indefinite suspension which throws 15,000 workers out of jobs. Railroads, ac-

ording to officials of the Plumb Plan League, are laying off in some instances as many as one-third of their employees, and in many parts of the country a surplus of labor is reported. Although Labor is aware that Mr. Bourne does not necessarily speak for the Republican National Committee, it is pointed out that the open-shop interests and the organs of commercial and financial interests support his attitude toward Labor, and that all these supported the Republican Party. For example, The Wall Street Journal, commenting on the poor showing made by the nonpartisan campaign favored by Mr. Gompers, says: "Mr. Gompers can hardly hope that with such a backing as this, Congress will fail to relegate class-protector union Labor to the level of ordinary citizenship."

The executive council of the federation will meet here this week, to devise means of meeting the open-shop campaign. Labor is also much concerned over the Republican choice of a Secretary of Labor. The department was formed as a department "of, for, and by Labor," but it is apprehended that if the open-shop interests control the Republican Administration, an opponent of union Labor will be made Secretary of Commerce, if indeed the Labor place in the Cabinet does not fall into such hands.

NEGLIGENCE CHARGED TO MAYOR HYLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood joint legislative committee investigating the housing situation here, in a letter addressed to the city controller on Saturday, arraigned Mayor John F. Hylan for his alleged negligence in connection with a request to halt schoolhouse repair work until all contracts had been received, and on other points of alleged negligence. Mr. Untermyer said the Mayor was not cooperating in the efforts of the committee.

These charges are denied by the mayor. Regarding Mr. Untermyer's implication that the Mayor might be called as a witness before the committee, Mayor Hylan said in a letter of reply in which he denied all the charges:

"I will be glad to appear any day that Mr. Untermyer desires my presence and there is no necessity of any threat on his part."

George S. Becker, millionaire contractor and builder, who was indicted on Friday by the additional grand jury sitting in conjunction with the investigating committee, gave bail on Saturday in the sum of \$25,000. He will be tried on a charge of perjury in connection with the investigation.

FLOUR PRICES FALL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Flour prices for family patents dropped on Saturday to a level not in effect since January, 1918. The reduction at one mill was 75 cents, which made its price \$10.75 a barrel, while another concern's quotation fell 20 cents to a new low price of \$10.40. The slump is attributed by millers to the weak wheat market.

ON SALE MONDAY, NOV. 8 1000 NEW HANDBAGS The Latest Styles—The Finest Grades

A remarkable opportunity (using the manufacturer's expression) such as occurs but once in the history of the average house, if it occurs at all.

The Story: The manufacturer on whom we depend for many of our finest handbags some time ago suggested that he was ready to take his loss on his stock of *extravagant frames and materials* and would make up and sell to us 1000 new bags on a basis that would permit our offering them to our customers at prices that, in many cases, barely cover the cost of frame alone.

We accepted his proposition and the bags have arrived. The collection comprises one hundred different styles, assorted in the following fabrics and colors:

MATERIALS	COLORS
410 Bags of chiffon velvet	279 Bags are black
54 Bags of silk duvetyne	264 Bags are brown
190 Bags of fancy velvet	172 Bags are navy blue
107 Bags of moire velvet	144 Bags are taupe
49 Bags of metal brocade	87 Bags are purple
90 Bags of moire silk	54 Bags are twilight blue
100 Bags of finest leathers	
1000	1000

Frames, unusual in quality and design.

VALUES

Not a bag in this entire lot would naturally sell for less than \$12.50 and there are hundreds of bags of still finer grades such as are regularly priced \$15, \$18, \$20 and even \$25 each.

Now \$7.50 and \$10

About 600 bags usually \$12.50 to \$15.00, now \$ 7.50
About 400 bags usually \$17.50 to \$25.00, now \$10.00

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SPANISH WOMEN IN
RECENT DISPUTES

Knowing Little About Politics
and Caring Less, Women
Workers From the Beginning
Have Made For Realities

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Attention is directed to the new enterprises of the Syndicalist-Socialist union that have been formed. The new combination had prepared a list of propaganda demonstrations that it was to hold simultaneously in Madrid and other centers in different parts of Spain, when suddenly the government decreed their prohibition, explaining that this was done because they were organized by delegates from Madrid who had revolutionary objects.

The leaders of the new combination have now issued another manifesto declaring that the entire program of meetings will be prepared again for another day, and that if the government again interferes with them the leaders of the union cannot be held responsible for anything that may take place. Meantime strong things are being said at meetings held at the Labor headquarters in Madrid, the Casa del Pueblo, and the public is being enlightened upon points that had seemed mysterious. The average man is satisfied, neither with what the Syndicalist-Socialists allege about the deportations that have taken place nor with the government replies, the latter having hitherto been to the effect that all that the others say in this matter is nonsense, and that only mischief-making foreigners have been dispatched from the country.

Workers Deported

At the Casa del Pueblo it is now stated that there have been deportations from the mining district of Penaroya and also from Valencia. The Count de Bugallal, Minister of the Interior, in reply to these statements, says that one of the alleged deported from Valencia came afterward to the meeting at Madrid, so how then could he be deported? And in the same way one now learns that Portuguese workers engaged in Spain have been put over the frontier at Tuy, back into their own country. The Syndicalist-Socialists say that there were 64, but the Minister of the Interior says there were only six. But there is curiosity as to what the circumstances may have been.

Largo Caballero, who has been one of the main instruments of the new Syndicalist-Socialist corporation, continues prominently, and is in the way of being one of the chief Labor-leader forces in the future. He is a man of great ability, and strong personality, and is forging ahead of other leaders with whom he has been associated.

Largo Caballero, after very little schooling, was sent to work at 10 years of age. He went to various kinds of jobs, and had some bitter experiences, especially in a rope-making establishment where he had to work very hard for little pay and suffered all kinds of abuse. Then one day he went to a bootmaker's workshop to ask for work, and, a relative of the master being present and liking the boy for his smart appearance, took him off with him in his own establishment and taught him the trade of plasterer.

Socialists a Phenomenon

In 1890 he attached himself to the new Labor movement that was then stirring and became affiliated to the Socialist Party. The first Labor Day celebration in Spain was held that year and young Caballero took a prominent part in the organization. Within the ranks of the Socialist Party he displayed great energy and occupied various difficult posts in days when a Socialist in Spain was regarded as something of a phenomenon.

He has been a member of that highly important organization, the Institute of Social Reforms, since its creation. Pablo Iglesias and himself were the first Socialist members of the Municipal Council of Madrid, and he was a member at the time of his imprisonment in connection with the aforesaid August strike, being subsequently elected to the Cortes. Caballero gave up his trade as plasterer to take up the management of the Mutualidad Obrera, which office he still fulfills. Ever since he grew up he has been a keen student during all his leisure hours.

Aggressive Attitude Taken

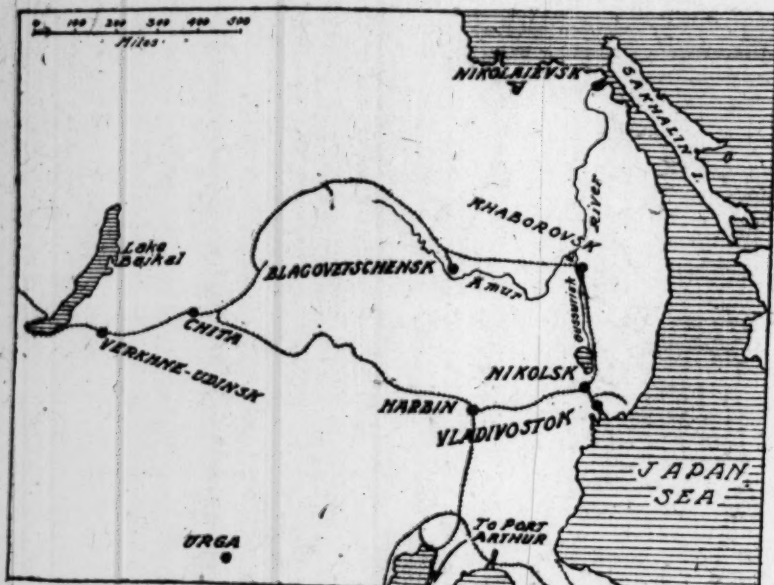
It is noteworthy that the women are displaying a somewhat remarkable attitude in various centers in connection with social disturbances. A year or two ago, during bread riots in Madrid, Barcelona and other parts, the women suddenly and with extreme vigor took up an aggressive attitude and compelled the authorities to a change of action when the men had apparently been disposed to be more passive. Some of the scenes created by the women on those occasions, their speeches in public squares, their storming of public buildings and forced interviews with governors, were a revelation to Spaniards in general as to their womanhood. There have been new and progressive developments in the same direction in recent times, and students of the matter suggest that even among hitherto and discontented workmen action is too much impeded by useless political obsessions and exaggerated ideas.

The women know little of the politics and care less, and from the beginning make for realities in the most real way. Such an explanation may fit the circumstances. Their demonstrations at Zaragoza have been extraordinary. Here the general labor troubles, with various strikes and occasional outrages, are complicated by food shortages and profiteering scandals, with the result that

Zaragoza now is in a bad and dangerous state. The women are taking the leading part in the livelier public proceedings. They are marching in procession with flags bearing the words "Down with the profiteers in wheat and flour!"

Class Hostility

They made a great noise as they marched along the Paseo de la Independencia. A feature of their proceedings is commonly the hostility that they show to women of a higher social class than of themselves. They single them out whenever possible, and, to the utmost extent of their capacity, make things uncomfortable for them. Thus when they march in procession most other women, especially those of the



Center of Siberian Politics

Map shows situation of governments of Vladivostok, Blagoveshensk, Chita and Verkhne-Udinsk, which may form the Far Eastern Republic, and the Vladivostok-Harbin-Port Arthur line now held by the Japanese

middle classes, get out of the way; when the better-class women appear on the balconies, as sometimes they rashly do, they are invariably insulted.

They appeared in force before the premises of the Banco Hispano Americano, trying to compel the management to close it. The employees, armed with pistols, were set to drive them off, and there were great disturbances in the neighboring streets. In various cases the soldiers have been turned on them, and they have resisted as much as they could, hurling all sorts of epithets against their captors. A committee of them forced themselves on the Civil Governor at his headquarters. The Governor was obliged to argue and be as nice as possible with them, assured them that he was in an extremely difficult position, and asked them to be quiet for 48 hours during which period he thought that something might be done.

Another point in the social situation that has arisen here at Zaragoza is attracting special attention, some suggesting it to be significant of possibilities in other directions. Having regard to the prolongation of the strikes certain employers are making efforts to transfer their businesses to other towns that are not troubled in this way—at present. Before doing so they will naturally endeavor to secure guarantees, so far as they can, that they will not be so troubled in the future. May this lead to the setting up of new commercial manufacturing centers on a new system? It is asked. And in face of such a movement to any extent, what might be the retort of the workers thus threatened? The entirely local character of many of the strikes in every town and city gives character to this new problem.

LABOR COUNCIL MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At the meeting on Saturday of the newly organized Central Trades and Labor Council, initiated by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, nominations were made for the first ticket and it was decided that the council, exclusive of the executive board, should meet on the first and third Thursday of each month, and the executive board should meet on the second and fourth Thursday. Mr. Gompers turned over the charter for the new central body from the A. F. of L. and in an address made a plea that Labor conduct itself "in a clean and honest manner," so that "no finer of suspicion can be pointed to organized Labor."



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SIBERIA CENTER OF
EASTERN POLITICS

General Semenov's Collapse Has
Enabled Russians to Get
Together But Japanese With-
drawal Is Not Completed

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PEKING, China—At the present moment Siberia has become the center of Far Eastern politics. The retrocession of Shantung to China, Japan's

the main struggle for supremacy has been between these two powers.

The aims of all four governments have been identical, and there has been general agreement that they should combine to form the Far Eastern Republic. This republic would have come into being early last spring if it had not been for the fact that the popular representatives of China were detained at home and prevented by General Semenov from taking any share in the unification of eastern Siberia. With the collapse of General Semenov in July, it was possible for these representatives to enter into communication with Verkhne-Udinsk and Vladivostok; but these two contending rivals had been separated for such a length of time by the intervening Japanese troops that it was found difficult, when contact became possible, to reconcile conflicting opinions.

Cause of Delay

During the months of separation, the only line of communication open between Vladivostok and Verkhne-Udinsk was via Peking, Kalgan and over the Gobi Desert through Urga. The trip from Kalgan to Urga can now be made in four or five days by the use of automobiles, but the cost of the journey was very great. This separation of the various sections of Trans-Baikal, due to the presence of Japanese troops, has been the chief cause of the delay in completing plans for the unification of eastern Siberia into a far eastern republic.

One of the chief advantages which Verkhne-Udinsk has claimed for itself as the prospective capital of the new republic has been that it is a place free from Japanese domination; whereas Vladivostok has not only a large Japanese garrison, but can be commanded from the sea by Japanese ships. Even those in Verkhne-Udinsk who favor Vladivostok as ultimately destined to be the capital of the new republic, have maintained that it should not succeed to this title until all the Japanese troops have left Siberia. The Japanese control of Vladivostok is complete, and from this as a center it controls the railway running from Nikolsk to Kaborovsk and along the Amur River. On this Ussuri Railway the Japanese not only exercise control, but also actually use their own countrymen as engineers, firemen, train conductors, shopworkers and track layers, having practically eliminated all Russian participation. Vladivostok has also been the center for expeditions to Nikolaisk and to North Saghalien. In addition to control of Posselt Bay on the Korean border and the Bay of De Castries halfway to Nikolaisk.

Reasons for Evacuation

The reasons for the Japanese evacuation of Chita can only be surmised. It may have been because of the severity of the winter weather in that district, which was responsible for a very heavy list of casualties among the Japanese troops last season. It is known that the Japanese sentries were changed every half hour during the severe winter months, and that even with this precaution many instances occurred in which this way was found to be too long. Another reason for the evacuation might be stated as the desire for concentration of all Japanese forces in the maritime provinces surrounding Vladivostok. This reason is probably nearest to the truth.

Wherever the Japanese troops have occupied territory they have been accompanied by commercial negotiators who have obtained mining, forestry and colonization rights. But whether or not these will be recognized by the Far Eastern republic when it comes into existence remains to be seen. Reliable Russians who have come to Peking assert that in most instances these concessions were obtained from persons and organizations which had no right to dispose of them.

COMMERCE LINKS
EUROPEAN NATIONS

France and Tzecho-Slovakia Con-
sider Commercial Accord—
Practical Value Shown

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—As an example of the steps that are being taken to build up Europe and to link country with country by commercial accords, the projected treaty between France and Tzecho-Slovakia is typical. It is not the only treaty of the kind. There are treaties between all the Central European countries and France in particular has drawn up agreements with most of the Balkan States even with her old enemy Hungary.

With regard to the Tzecho-Slovakian treaty Mr. Hottowetz, the Minister of Commerce of that country, has been good enough to grant an interview in Paris and to enumerate the practical advantages of a friendly collaboration between France and the new nation.

"As soon as I arrived in France," he said, "I had the good fortune to be invited to the inauguration of the Lyons Fair. I was greatly struck with the idea of this enterprise which is, I believe, unique in the world. Immediately I decided that Tzecho-Slovakia should take up a position in the permanent exhibition that I found there assembled, and that she should display her productions in the largest of the pavilions."

Hearty Welcome Given

"Thereupon, I found at Paris Ministers who gave me the heartiest welcome. I made certain propositions which were at once accepted and within a few days I hope that a complete accord will be reached and an agreement signed."

"We offer to France a crowd of articles of which she has need for the restoration of her economic activities and the return to normal condition of life. France consumes 800,000 tons of sugar and France produces at this moment more than 300,000 tons. Tzecho-Slovakia, therefore, promises 300,000 other tons of sugar. Our habitual customers, North Africa, Egypt, the Balkans, England, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Far East have not bought these quantities and we are prepared to give France the opportunity of acquiring them."

"Our forests if they were properly exploited would yield 18,000,000 cubic yards of wood, of which we could export 30 or 40 per cent. We have decided to reserve for France 12,000 wagons of sawn wood whose sale is assured elsewhere if France does not take them. Our wood is perhaps rather dear but the producers, acting upon our representations, by affection for France, have notably reduced their prices."

Paper Available

"Tzecho-Slovakia is also in a position to deliver 20 wagons of 10 tons each of paper pulp each month, and paper is particularly lacking in France. Our manufacturers have got to work quickly and are turning out great quantities of glass work and musical instruments. In the break up of Austria we were left 95 per cent of old Austrian resources in textiles, and 92 per cent of her cotton and wool industry. Agricultural instruments are also being built very rapidly by us."

"On the French side we hope to obtain iron ore which is useful for

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SYNDICALISTS MEET
IN SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—The Congress of the Swiss Syndical Union, which came to a close recently after three days' sitting in the Rotunda at Neuchâtel, was of an international character, there being about a dozen representatives of foreign central committees present. O. Schueberger, of Berne, national councilor and president of the committee of the union, in opening the congress, recalled that the union had been in existence for 40 years. Its membership, which now stood at 225,000, had been quadrupled since 1914, and it now had an annual income of 8,000,000 francs. He mentioned that all their delegates had been able to reach the congress except the Russians. Speaking on behalf of the International Syndical Office at Amsterdam, and in the name of 27,000,000 organized workers, Mr. Oudegeest, protesting against the accusations which had been launched against the office by the Bolsheviki. He declared that the office fought for revolution, especially from an economic point of view and as regards the socialization of industry. Mr. Bianchi, who had just returned from representing Italy at Moscow, declared that the Italian delegates there had concluded a convention with the Russian syndicates. "We desire," he said, "to respect this convention, but that is not to say that we are disposed to take a hand in bringing about a split which would demolish the office at Amsterdam; on the contrary, we desire to maintain it."

The most important subject which came before the congress was that discussed at the last session concerning a revision of the statutes with regard to the declaration of strikes. The majority of the committee desired that a general strike should not be lightly undertaken, and demanded a three-quarters majority of the representatives of the federations before any such decision were taken. It was even proposed that there should be a referendum throughout the federations. The minority, on the other hand, considered a simple majority within the union sufficient to justify a strike. The majority view was supported by Mr. Greulich, National Councilor. After Mr. Ilg, of the metal workers had tried to get the minority to make concessions by agreeing to a three-quarters majority, and Mr. Woker of the railwaymen had insisted on the autonomy of his union, the minority proposal was carried by 145 votes against 59.



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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Treasure-Trove

Sammy Wells and Bob Waters, looking very serious, yet eager, were perched on the edge of a rock, overlooking Lamorna Cove. Their legs were crossed, and spread out on their laps was a chart. As far as they could remember, this day's adventure would be by far the biggest and best they had known.

Sammy and Bob had always lived on the coast of Cornwall, not far from Land's End, in a village which went by the strange name of Mouschole.

They were both members of the Sea Scouts brigade and for several summers they had joined the camping expedition, which usually pitched its tents away on the top of some neighboring cliff. Apart from the usual fun of camp life, these Cornish scouts were taught to map the coast, to study the clouds, and to watch the ways of the winds. They developed into keen-eyed naturalists, so much so, that it was not an uncommon thing for grown-up naturalists to visit the scouts camp, to examine the collections made by the boys.

The particular summer of which this story tells, brought as a visitor to the camp on the cliff, a captain of the sea. The boys were delighted with him and thought they could never have enough of his sea tales. At sundown, however, he left them with a promise to return one day the next week, to partake still further of their excellent fare.

The sea captain evidently was a man of his word, and an early riser, too, for he popped his head above the cliff, one morning, with a cry "Ship Ahoy," just as the breakfast was frizzling and the kettle singing. He at once unfolded his plan, for he said it would take the whole day long to bring it to a successful end.

The chart, which Sammy and Bob held across their laps, and which they were studying so eagerly as our story opened, was the immediate outcome of the sea captain's scheme. The visitor had been struck, it appears, with the knowledge the scouts showed of their native coast, so he wished to test them, and at the same time give them an adventure and reward.

The 12 boys picked their pals and divided into six pairs. Sammy and Bob naturally formed one. The captain had brought six plans, worked out on paper, and each one was different from the rest. There were maps of the coast viewed from the cliff, and some viewed from the sea. There were diagrams drawn to scale, marked with arrows, and paths and rocks. Every chart bore a cross, drawn inside a ring, and that indicated, the captain said, hidden treasure-trove. The boys could hardly credit what they heard.

There was the captain promising them that for every pair of scouts, a piece of treasure was lying in wait. But, it had to be found.

The chart, with which Sammy and Bob were busy, was a map of the coast, showing coves and rocks. An arrow pointed out to sea from Lamorna Cove and it was that that had brought the boys to the rock overlooking the cove. They felt sure they should follow the arrow on the chart, so they climbed down the face of the cliff, which was no light task, till they reached the entrance to the cove.

Sammy gave one of his well known cries of delight, and said "We are there, sure enough, right on the track, hot on the trail."

"How do you know?" asked Bob. "The boat," pointed Sammy, "that has never been in Lamorna before. It must be put there for us."

The two scouts needed no further hint. Sammy took the oars, and Bob pushed off, in the direction indicated by the arrow on the chart. What was to be the move following that neither knew. They believed their chart had been drawn to scale, and so they had calculated the distance the arrow indicated out to sea, compared with the measurement across the mouth of Lamorna Cove.

"I guess we have gone far enough," said Sammy. "Look sharp around, Bob. What do you see?"

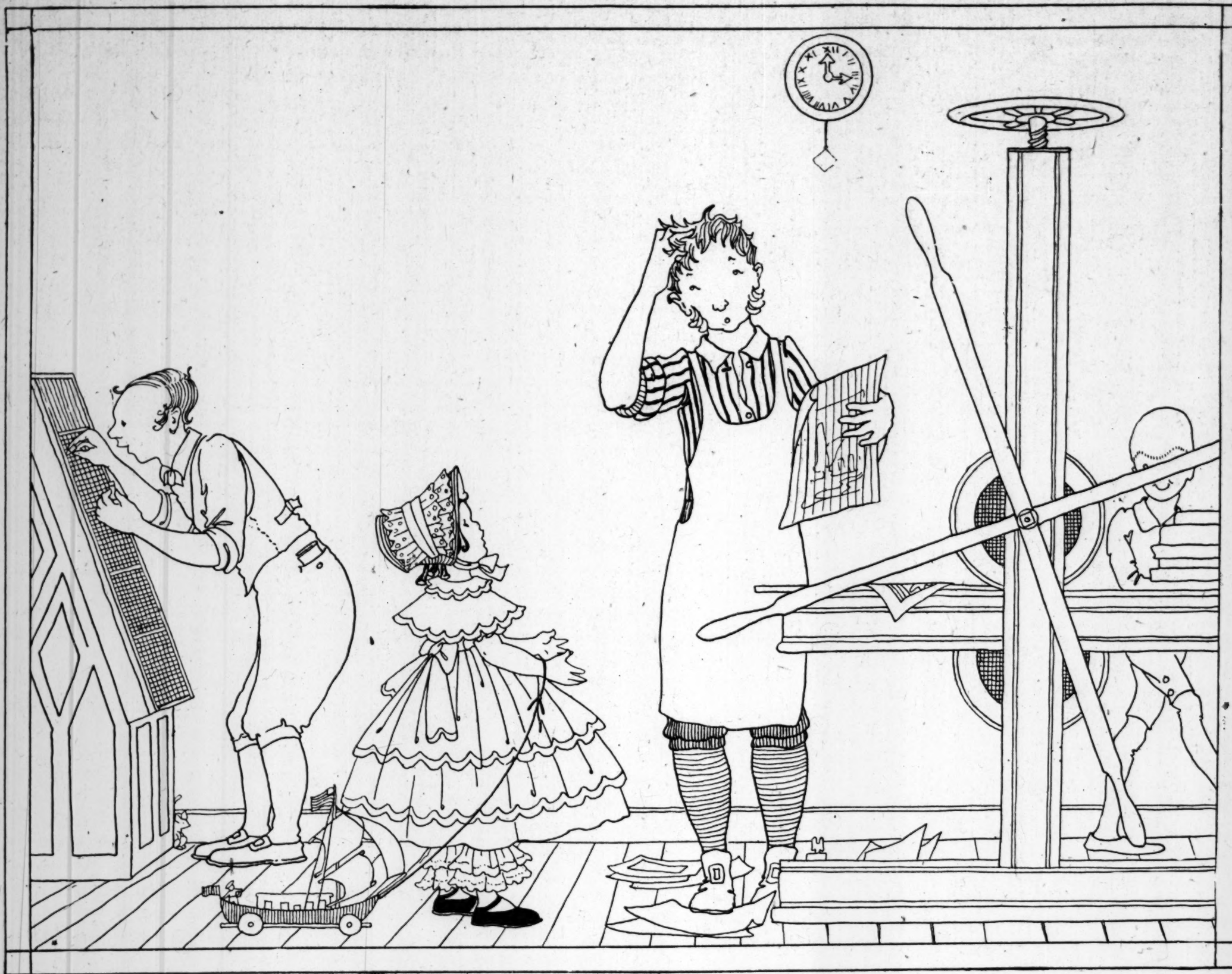
Bob was studying hard, one eye on the chart laid out in the boat, and the other on the land. "I have it," he cried, "just the shape; coming into view; turn us a bit Sammy, pull with your right. Do you see it? That's the spot, the very spot." Sammy did see, and fully agreed.

Round went the skiff and over the waves in the direction of the discovered inlet. It was, as the two boys thought, the same little cove they had come through one day, at the beginning of the summer.

From there they followed the lines and arrows on the chart, making measurements and calculations lest they should miss the exact spot indicated by the cross and ring. So steadily and surely did the young mariners work, that it was not very long before they decided to pull down a small cairn of stones, to find there a wallet of waterproof material.

In a trice it was opened, and there, carefully wrapped, lay two perfect little compasses. Imagine the boys' delight! Then Sammy discovered a note in the bottom of the wallet, and the message of the note was this—that the sea captain offered them a voyage to the West Indies, with training on his ship, provided they were prepared to work as sea scouts should.

They soon had their boat heading directly home for the camp. The captain awaited them, the first arrivals. Much explanation followed, and plans were at once set afoot. As the other couples returned, laden with their treasure, it was found that the offer of free training and a voyage had been made to the 12. Some were able to accept, and others not, but at the end of the following year, a party of a dozen Sea Scouts related and listened to experiences the boys had while at sea.



"Print in for me a very lovely picture of the tumbling sea"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Portuguese Men-of-War

"Portuguese men-of-war! Everybody on deck!" called Captain Brown, of the Blue Peter, and Mollie tumbled eagerly up from the cabin of the boat, where she had just gone in search of her notebook. Mollie was from the city, and so many of the sights down the harbor were new to her that she had decided to make a list of them, lest she miss telling the folks at home about everything.

Captain Brown was somewhat of a joker, and now and then it was rather hard to tell just when he was wholly matter-of-fact or when he was teasing instead. Flying fishes and sea serpents were very hard to believe, Mollie thought, unless a twinkle in the captain's eye explained them quickly. But this time she knew quite what to expect. A man-of-war was a splendid ship—she had seen plenty of pictures of them so she tumbled up on deck and ran to the captain's side, eagerly looking around over the blue water for a glimpse of the ship. Alas, there was nothing in sight but sparkling waves, with a few gulls skimming low over them, and the horizon in the distance.

"Did it get away?" cried Mollie. "I tried to come quickly, when you called. I never saw one, either!"

"Plenty of time still," said Captain Brown, with a twinkle. "Where?" begged Mollie, looking about again. Then she followed the direction of his glance over the deck rail. Alongside were a number of floating objects, flat, semi-transparent, and about the size of a saucer, with long ribbon-like streamers—blue, pink and purple—radiating from the under side of the saucer.

The gay colors caught Mollie's eye. "Oh, see! What are they?" she exclaimed. "How lovely!"

Captain Brown smiled. "Those are the Portuguese men-of-war that you couldn't locate a moment ago. Not quite what you expected, eh?"

Mollie looked surprised. "I thought it would be a ship. Some men-of-war are, you know. But aren't they lovely?"

The strange little travelers kept alongside for some few minutes—buoyant little floats, resembling swimming jellyfishes, some of them only a few inches across, but with trailing streamers that were sometimes 12 feet in length, according to the captain.

"Can't we catch one?" said Mollie at last.

"Better not today. They're much prettier at home in the water. If we let them alone, they may get home by night. Portugal is a long way off, you know."

Then Captain Brown winked merrily at Mollie, so that she understood his joking, and she went below to record the funny Portuguese men-of-war in her notebook.

The Cricket's Song

"Do come with me, Cheery," called Cheery Cricket to his brother one lovely summer morning.

"All right," answered Cheery.

"Where are we going?" he asked

somewhat eagerly. He had to hop very fast to keep up with Cheery.

"To the wheat field," answered Cheery. "There are sounds that I must gather up for next winter."

Cheery asked no more questions, for soon they were at the edge of the field and he thought he could learn more by just looking and listening. Besides, he knew that Cheery would tell him all about everything when the time came. The grain was yellow and quite ripe and in one corner of the field the men had started cutting it. To this corner Cheery led the way.

"Now be very quiet," said he. "Keep out of sight and don't get in the way of the men. This is where I get my songs for winter and you can, too, if you wish."

The sky was very blue and the sunshine was very bright. Several men were talking and laughing, for they had stopped for a few minutes to repair the machine. Soon it started with a musical whirr and a soft swishing of the grain. Over in the distance a bobwhite sang a few notes. Cheery felt so happy that he couldn't help giving a little chirp or two.

"You see," said Cheery, "you feel so happy you just can't help singing. I gather up all these sounds and put them into the songs that I sing in the winter when the days are cold and dreary. Some crickets sing of the orchard and some of the hay cutting and some of other things, but I love best to sing of the wheat field. Now while the man with the reaper is down in the lower part of the field we can practice."

So Cheery and Cheery sang a solo each and a duet and by that time the machine was in the upper part of the field again. The reaper clinked, the grain swished and purred, and the man on the machine was humming a song of his own.

Every time Cheery and Cheery had the field to themselves they practiced their songs. Besides the mowing sounds they put into them the rustling of the uncut grain, the whispering of the wind, the buzzing of a huge bumble-bee. In fact, all of the joyous out-of-door summer sounds they blended into one.

"Oh, I think this is lovely," said Cheery, hopping about. "Let's come back every day so that we won't miss anything. Then we can get a fine song."

"Yes," said Cheery, "and in the winter time we will make other people happy besides being happy ourselves. For I give you my word, nothing is more fun in the winter time than to sit by a nice warm fire and sing of the summer wheat fields."

Boats in the Sky

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor Little white clouds in the sky. They seem like boats going by. Sailing so softly across the great blue, Bound for some harbor that's hidden from view.

What is the cargo they take? Where is the port that they make? Do the birds ride when they rest from their flight?

Where do these little boats go in the night?

Please, Mr. Printer Man

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Please, Mr. Printer Man,
Print in for me
A very lovely picture
Of the tumbling sea!
And, Mr. Printer Man,
I wish that you
Would make that ocean roar,
As all oceans do.

Betsy's Doll Writes Her Adventures

The house was quite silent; nothing stirred, only in the nursery there was a faint sound of scratching. Betsy's mother paid no attention, thinking it was a mouse. Betsy herself was in dreamland, so didn't hear it, while in the meantime Betsy's doll sat very upright in her own small chair writing very hard at her own small table. Although it was late in the middle of the night it surely was excusable; her mother, Betsy, had forgotten, I regret to say, to put her to bed! Would you like to know what Betsy's doll was writing so late in the middle of the night?

"Dear Phyllis: You asked me to write and tell you how I like my new home. I like it very much, I am having such fun. My mother is sometimes just a trifle careless, in fact she has forgotten to put me to bed, so this is just the time for writing a letter. I must say I like this emancipated life. No, don't say you are sure I don't know what this particularly attractive and sonorous word means, I know them all from A to Z; my mother had quite an experience with all of these at lessons this very morning—perhaps I should say yesterday morning—as I think it is so late it must be tomorrow by now! Can you guess how nice it feels to be writing a letter in tomorrow instead of yesterday or today? Yes, yet again, I must say I like it, and I think of you in the shop, spending the night covered up by a dust sheet to keep you clean. However, by this time you too may be enjoying adventures of your own in a new home."

"What interesting material for a book if we were all to write our life's history when we leave the shop. No doubt you will see in this letter how greatly I am profiting by my mother's lessons in composition, she herself does not always seem so particular to them—hardly to be wondered at though when she is always longing to play with ME. I feel two capitals, in so short a word, are due to ME—you see I am the HEROINE of an ADVENTURE."

"This afternoon, after the above aforementioned lessons were all over, my mother and I were driven in a motor, especially and particularly for our benefit, down to the seaside. Then, for the first time—tonight is the second—I was forgotten."

"The sea, the sands, her bucket and

spade occupied her full attention. Meanwhile, I sat propped up against a breakwater watching the tide coming in. Presently, though, the tide came right in and I began going right out. You never felt anything so delicious—why motoring isn't it—as bobbing up and down on the waves; of course, as you know, being built of celluloid, I am just suited to that sort of thing. On and on I went, thoroughly enjoying this new experience until I saw my mother dancing on the sands wondering however she was going to get me back. That naturally gave me a new turn to my thoughts: I am, as you should know, devoted to my mother. Fortunately, just at this moment, my rescuer appeared; who and what do you think it was?"

"A large black retriever but for a walk with his master. As soon as he discovered my predicament Neptune, that was the black creature's name, never hesitated a moment. He instantly plunged boldly in, and quickly swam out to fetch me. It hardly took a moment to restore me to my mother. You can imagine what a reunion it was! Yet, even so, here I am writing quite forgotten."

Hardly were the words out of the writer's pen and on to the writer's paper when the nursery door opened softly. A small figure appeared, flew quickly over to her beloved doll, and ran with her, as fast as ever she could, back to bed. All in the dark, so she never noticed Violet's letter to Phyllis, which is hardly to be surprised at!

The Wild Teasel

The wild teasel is a tall, stout plant, and is very conspicuous in many of the woods, moist hedgerows and waste places. At first sight it rather resembles a large thistle, for its stems are very rough and prickly, and though the leaves are quite simply shaped, they too have stiff prickles beneath them, so that to gather its large and attractive flower-heads is not at all an easy matter.

The teasel is an interesting plant to watch, for it has many peculiarities. The separate flowers are small, and of pale purple color, but grow in large numbers in conical, spiny heads about the size of large hens' eggs, and, strangely enough, they do not start to open either at the top of the head or at the bottom, but in the middle, and then advance in rings upward and downward in regular order. If you watch these plants as they grow, you will soon notice that bumble-bees are very fond of their flowers, which store a goodly quantity of sweet nectar, and in return for this favor on the part of the teasel, they carry its pollen from one plant to another. Creeping insects, too, seem to be aware of the teasel's stores of honey, and ascend its stems in the hope of food. But their efforts are in vain, for if you look closely at the plant you will find little moats of water at the leaf bases, moats too large for the insects to cross, and so they have to return to earth again.

Bean Bags

Merry peals of laughter, mingling with shouts of "Bravo!" "Whee!" "Go it!" "Speed up!" issued from behind the high board fence that hid the vacant lot from the street. A passerby peering through a knot hole in that fence might have glimpsed a number of boys engaged in a jolly game of "leapfrog." After a bit the shouts subsided and games of a quieter kind were played.

"Where's Bill Nordicker today?" asked Jim Eaton presently.

"That's so. He isn't here," answered Edward Carlton, looking round.

Bill usually was on hand for all the fun the boys had. However, Edward had scarcely finished speaking when Bill came into sight, carrying a huge box. Every boy on the place was curious to find out what it contained and Bill laughingly kept them guessing for some time.

Finally he said, "Boys, it hasn't a single thing in it. But it's going to be used for a fine game Uncle Ted told me about. We'll have to cut three round holes of different sizes in the top of it first of all. Then we'll make several bean bags to toss into them. Each hole can have a different value, the largest one 10, the next 15, and the smallest, 25. Uncle Ted said that balls can be used instead of the bags, but he thought the bags would be more fun."

While some of the boys cut the holes, Edward and Jim went into the Carlton house to ask Mrs. Carlton's advice about making the bean bags.

"I'll make some on the sewing-machine for you," she said, "and then you boys may fill them."

Mrs. Carlton had them ready in a very short time. She used a firm, heavy cloth so that the bags wouldn't tear when they were thrown with great force.

Soon the boys were having a jolly contest. The bags were thrown from a certain distance from the box and one boy was appointed to keep score. The "game" was one hundred points.

The Little Dish

One day, several years ago, I spent a whole afternoon in Chinatown, in New York. Now, as you know, Chinatown is a very curious and interesting place and there are ever so many curious things to see and to buy. Many of these things are very beautiful, too.

On this day, I found a queer little dish, with a queer little bird on it. The dish was small and round like a plate and the bird and his long, sweeping tail covered nearly the entire surface of the dish. The bird was sitting on a rock and over his head were a few sprays of flowers. What pretty, delicate feathers he had and how prettily he sat on the rock! I bought the little dish and carried it home and then it was put away and not thought of again.

Now, I remember that this little plate is just the thing for trinkets. So, after a little search, I have found the dish, and here it is, ready for me.

The Eagles' Nest

The surf was roaring and dashing against the rocks as Rob, Jack and I rowed by on our way to Porpoise Cove. It was tough rowing for a bit, but in a few moments we had rounded the point and found ourselves in calm water. I beached the boat at the far end, and we started up the trail. It was familiar ground to me, but the boys had never followed this trail before. The path led us a rough scramble over rocks and through an alder thicket; then we plunged into deep woods.

"How still it is!" cried Rob. "And how dark! I can hardly see after coming in out of the sunshine!" said Jack. "My! What big trees!"

"It seems like the 'Primeval forest.' These are about the oldest trees on the mountain. See how many of them have fallen long since. The top of the mountain and the sides, too, for the most part, were burned off years ago. It is covered now with a new growth of young trees."

"We climbed over mossy stumps; our feet sank unexpectedly every few moments into holes where the earth had been washed away by the rains, leaving the intertwining roots exposed. Luscious ferns grew all about. The high rocks loomed up beside the way, with huge caves and holes, showing black in the dark woods. Moss grew over everything. Long, gray mossy beards hung from the trees."

"I once climbed up over those rocks to the top," said I. "It was a scramble. It brought me out on the top of a ridge from which I took a short cut. But I will not go that way again, thank you! Now then! We are getting near the eagles' nest! It is on a tree on the edge of the swamp. Listen! You will hear their voices in a minute!"

Whereupon Roger, in an effort to go softly, caught his foot in a root and fell, head first, over a fallen tree, while Jack, craning his head to see the nest, dropped his botany box on a rock with a loud crash.

When all was still again we crept forward softly. The boys, from their frequent excursions with me, had learned the value of noiseless walking through the woods.

A sharp, incessant cry, could now be distinctly heard from quite near.

"The young birds are evidently on the nest," I said. "Do you boys realize that you are actually near an eagles' nest? There are not many people, I dare say, who have had that experience. Now if we could only see the birds!"

We crept along a big, mossy log. Upon reaching the farther end we looked out through an opening in the trees, and there, not 50 feet away, was the nest, a huge mass of sticks, like that of the osprey, supported by a strong limb near the top of the tallest tree. In the nest were two young eagles. They were so large that the boys were quite startled for a moment.

"Oh! Oh!" was all they could say. "They are 'playing possum,' you see, just as the ospreys did. They hope that they will not be noticed if they keep still, and they will probably not move until we go away."

We watched for a while, and not a motion was made by the two young birds. But far overhead we heard the cry of the old birds. It grew nearer and louder.

"I think it is time for us to be going, boys," said I. "We are very impolite to intrude upon their happy home life in this way. If we were the parents I should not want visitors so near my children, would you?"

"We have really seen eagles on their nest!" cried Rob.

"We shall have a fine story to tell when we get home!" said Jack.

As we came out once more into the sunshine we heard a familiar, faint cry, and, looking up, beheld two specks floating round and round, far overhead.

The Little Pin

A pin lay on the floor. "I wish I were back in the pin tray," he said. "I am no use to anyone here." "Tick-tock" said the clock with the round, smiling face. "You just wait, some one will find you there."

"I like being on the floor," said the little wooden stool who stood near the pin.

On Monday morning the maid came with her broom. She swept the floor, and the little pin rolled over and over, every time the broom touched him.

He found himself in the dust pan. "I wonder where I shall go next," he said.

When the maid turned the dust out of the dust pan, the little pin rattled against the tin edge to let her know he was there.

"I want a pin," said the maid; she took him out, wiped the dust off him and stuck him in her dress.

Next time the clock with the round, smiling face saw the pin he was holding a rose in place on little Jane's pink dress.

"You were right," said the pin to the clock. "Some one did find me." Jane pulled out the little wooden stool and sat on it.

"I was right, too," said the stool. "I like to be on the floor. How could Jane sit on me if I lived up on the table in the pin tray?"

My Kitty

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor My kitty never makes a sound Whenever he's around. He loves to dance and play all day Then suddenly to hide away. He'll toss the ball down the hall And try to catch it in its fall. Then runs upstairs and over chairs I wonder how he ever dares. My kitty never makes a sound Whenever he's around.

MILITARY SERVICE
IN FRANCE OF TODAYFrance Feels Obligated to Take a
Long Period of Life of Her
Youth in New Project for
Reconstitution of Her ArmyBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The project which was prepared by Andrew Lefèvre substituting two years' military service for the three years, which all the young men of France are under the present law obliged to spend in the army, provoked considerable opposition even among the members of the National Assembly. There were many who considered that 18 months' service was sufficient. The Radical Party declared for one year, while the Socialists, of course, found a new proof of French militarism in the proposals of Mr. Lefèvre. Indeed so unpopular was the project that the resignation of the War Minister was announced on several different occasions.

It must be confessed that there has been some disappointment at the proposals for the reduction of military service. It was hoped that something much more drastic could be done. The Three Years Law was passed just before and in anticipation of the war, and it was then recognized to be a regrettable necessity. After the defeat of Germany and the reduction of the German Army to 100,000 men, it was confidently expected, not that France would revert to a system of two years' compulsory service, but would boldly plump for not more than one year. One year's service—which means that there would always be under arms a whole class of men born in a particular year, whereas now there are three such classes with certain additions—would give France an army of at least 250,000, which many consider to be amply sufficient. At least partial disarmament is felt to be possible in the new Europe in view of the disarmament of Germany.

Her Military Obligations

France, however, has very heavy military obligations. She has 110,000 men on the Rhine and in Germany, 188,000 in the colonies, such as Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco, 92,000 in the Far East and in the Levant, 60,000 in the Congo, Madagascar, and other dependencies, 378,000 in France—a total of 527,000 men. These are the figures of the past year and it is obvious that if France is to keep up such an army, even though she incorporates large numbers of natives, even though she obtains the maximum number of volunteers, she requires at least two contingents of conscripts—that is to say that two years of service are necessary. All the talk about how long a period of physical education is required to make a soldier is perfectly irrelevant. The whole truth of the matter is not that it takes one or two years to give the necessary physical education, but that if France wishes to maintain a great army she is obliged to take a long period of the life of her youth.

What this means to the young Frenchman needs little emphasis. The two years which he spends in the army are the most critical years of his life. At an age when he has perhaps not completed his studies, when he is or ought to be preparing himself for his career, or in the case of a poorer boy when he is just acquiring proficiency in his chosen path, at this moment he is obliged to leave all, to quit civil life for two years in barracks. It is a heavy handicap for the individual; it is a heavy handicap for the state which has to maintain this non-productive army. No wonder that Frenchmen hoped that it would be found possible to reduce considerably the period of military service.

Weakness of the Army

Indeed one general—General Duval—goes so far as to utter the paradox that it is precisely France's huge army that is the cause of her weakness. By weakness he does not mean the general weakness of the nation which has to shoulder the burden, but the weakness of the army itself. He contends that the bigger the army the feebler it must be. The explanation of this apparent paradox—which resembles that of the great Socialist, John Jaurès—is simple. The cost of nourishing, of clothing, of lodging, this army is enormous. It is not possible to reduce the expenditure for clothes, food, light, and heat. It follows that where it is possible to cut down expenditure, namely on equipment, which after all is the most important part of an army, the expenditure is cut down; and the French Army in spite of its great size is poorly furnished and is therefore inefficient.

The French war budget is now over 5,000,000,000 francs—that is to say four times greater than in July, 1914. Charles Dumont, the reporter of the budget, explains these figures by saying that the cost of living has tripled; and moreover more than half the army is on the Rhine, in the East, in Morocco, and other places, practically on a war footing. A soldier on a war footing in Rhineland or in Morocco costs twice as much as a soldier in the interior.

The law as drawn up by Mr. Lefèvre demanded 30 years of military service from each Frenchman, of which two years should be active service. Two years in the active army, 18 years in the reserve of the active army, and ten years in the territorial army, would make up the 30 years. There should be two call-ups each year, one in October and the other in April, so as to reduce the number of absolutely untrained men in the army.

During this period of two years

there are to be 60 days of leave, with additional leave for the sons of families where there are four or five infants.

Transitory Measures

It is the transitory measures which are provoking the most discussion—should the 1919 class accomplish something over three years? Should the 1920 class serve for 2½ years? There is much dispute as to whether the new law should be applied to the present serving soldiers, how it should be applied, and when it should be applied.

The most important point to notice is perhaps the disappearance of the law of "sursis." During the war large bodies of men were released from their military obligations to follow their trade or to serve in some special war trade. It is now proposed that they shall no longer be released but shall, whether engaged in the active army or following their ordinary profession, be regarded as soldiers during the whole period of 30 years. The War Minister declares: "A privilege was created during the war—that of not being mobilized, of remaining in civil life—and this privilege resulted in the large salaries which were given to factory workmen who already enjoyed the advantage of being sheltered, while the mobilized men of their class received only the most modest pay."

Automatically Mobilized

In future in case of general mobilization every man who by his age is submitted to military obligations will be automatically mobilized and will thus become a soldier. As a soldier he will be placed in the post where it is considered he can be most useful to the national defense. There will be of course combatants and non-combatants but they will all be soldiers. They will be soldiers even though they remain in their offices, even though they are sent on farms, or into factories, or down the mines. They will there receive the payment fixed for their grade, which will not be regulated necessarily on the basis of civil payment.

The students in technical schools, where it is possible to organize military instruction, must serve as officers in the reserve during 18 years. It will be obligatory to become an officer for those who desire the instruction of certain schools of which a list is prepared.

Such in its broad lines was the project for the reconstruction of the French Army as it was presented to the commission and to Parliament.

SWITZERLAND VOTES
ON WORKING HOURSBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—The Swiss people were called upon on October 30 to pronounce upon a proposed new law concerning the introduction of the 48-hour week in the transport services of the country, that is to say, on the railways, in the postal telegraph and telephone services, the boat services on the lakes, tramways, and funicular railways, together with their attendant enterprises such as railway station bookstalls and buffets. The majority voted for it. According to the Swiss Constitution the government, which is the Federal Assembly, cannot bring a law into force without submitting it to the vote of the people by referendum if such referendum is demanded, although, as in the present instance, there has been no opposition in the Assembly itself. The law fixing the daily maximum at 11 hours, with rest days and holidays according to length of service, was passed in 1902. In 1912 proposals for revision were put forward, but the war broke out before anything had been done and it was not till 1918 that the matter was submitted to a committee of experts, who brought in proposals which were adopted for fixing the working day at eight, nine and 10 hours according to the category of workers.

In the following year, however, came the Treaty of Versailles including, in the Covenant of the League of Nations, the creation of the International Labor Office and the adoption of the system of the eight-hour day or 48-hour week. This system was adopted by the Swiss Federal Assembly in a law passed in 1919 concerning working hours in all establishments affected by the factory acts, a law which aroused opposition and on which the referendum was not taken.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IS
SHELVED IN ONTARIOSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Drury government is not going to be stampeded by the Labor group in the Ontario Legislature into any speedy action in regard to the question of the 8-hour day. The government is committed to the establishment of some body which will investigate the whole question. The matter was brought up at a conference between the Labor members of the Legislature and the executive of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario, by whom they were nominated.

Following the conference, it was hinted in usually well-informed quarters that the government would at once appoint a commission to investigate the possibility of establishing an 8-hour day in Ontario. This idea has been definitely abolished. All that the government will do is to appoint a committee of the House to investigate the matter. This cannot be done until the Legislature meets about the middle of January. This being the case there is little or no hope that any legislation dealing with the matter will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature.

AUSTRIA'S BURDEN
OF STATE OFFICIALSIt Is Not Improbable That Be-
tween 1,000,000 and 2,000,-
000 Are Living Out of Coeffs
of a State of About 6,000,000By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Austria is suffering greatly from too many state officials and employees, a calamity of a twofold character. On the one hand these officials live in poverty, because the state is too poor to pay them adequately, and on the other hand, the state is reduced to the greatest financial and economic straits, because it cannot restrain this overwhelming flood of officials. A well-ordered state can support only a certain percentage of administrative officials, but since the revolution, this proportion has long been exceeded. A bankrupt state apparently requires many more officials than a prosperous state; to administer and supervise poverty and distress, gives much more work than the administration of mere prosperity.

The Ministry of Finance today has more than double the number of officials who were in the old ministry, which looked after the finances of all the crown-lands comprising the former empire of Austria. The municipality of Vienna has 57,000 employees. Reckoning their families, it may be reckoned that 200,000 persons are living on a city whose population is now only 1,800,000. The municipal tramway system alone has 4,000 or 5,000 superfluous employees. The fire department is overmanned, and the city police taken on 2000 more men since the revolution besides having incorporated the local constables. The underground railway has not been operated for two years owing to lack of coal, but all its officials and workmen have been drawing their pay just the same. The various public institutions are full of unnecessary employees; in one case, there are 750 officials of various classes for 950 inmates. In the jail at Moellendorf, there have been a couple of dozen guards, clerks, and servants and one prisoner.

Appalling Figures

It is not possible to tell just what is the proportion—or rather misproportion—of officials to the population in Austria today. But if one takes into account all the old officials and their families, who have been driven out of the successive states and must survive from starvation, and also the mass thousands of officers now unemployed, it is not improbable that between a million and a half and two million persons are living out of the coffers of a state of little more than six million people.

These figures are so appalling that one despairs of finding any way of helping either the state or the hundreds of thousands of its dependents. This feeling has manifested itself in all negotiations over salaries and wages which have taken place between the government and the employees. The latter know very well that they cannot expect to receive the pay of a manual worker, because the state cannot afford it. The standard of payment cannot be measured by the actual living necessities of the employed, but by what the over-exploited and starved-out state can pay. Whether the officials can manage to make ends meet with this is the last question considered.

Extraordinary Remedies

The extraordinary situation of the officials in Austria calls for extraordinary remedies. One which is now being seriously considered, is the settlement of those officials on the land, either in the environs of cities and towns, or further out in the country. The need of men on the farms is specially great. The land is suffering from insufficient labor and the production in many districts is less than one-third of the yield in peace times. Agricultural experts declare that if the soil were worked as thoroughly as in Holland, Denmark or Switzerland, Austria could produce sufficient to feed her whole population.

A state association has been formed for carrying out this work of settlement, especially in the suburban districts, where it is hoped to enable these employees to provide for themselves and families to some extent at least. The success which has attended the allotment gardens in Vienna shows that much may be done in this way. In 1915 there were but 3000 of

these small holders and today there are 60,000, representing with their families some 300,000 persons. This year they have raised 4000 wagons of vegetables and potatoes, 200,000 hares, 5000 goats yielding 750,000 liters of milk, 250,000 chickens and 10,000,000 eggs. At a moderate estimate, all this is worth some 200,000,000 crowns. And this, too, is the product of some 3000 acres of land only, whereas Austria has 1,250,000 acres capable of more or less intensive cultivation.

To get a goodly proportion of the great army of superfluous state employees on to the land would seem to be one of the best solutions of the present economic problem in Austria. Whether it is practicable, however, remains to be seen.

PAYING THE PRICE OF
A WHITE AUSTRALIASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australia is prepared to spend £8,000,000 in twelve months as part of the price of a White Australia.

What the freedom of the sea is to Britain, and the Monroe Doctrine to America, the ideal of a White Australia is to the Commonwealth, and Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, spoke with the voice of every Australian when he told the House of Representatives that for that ideal they must be prepared to fight to the end.

In addition to the expenditure of £3,959,000 on her young navy, £3,250,000 on her own army, and £600,000 on her military and civil aviation, Australia is prepared to take her stand in a naval scheme of imperial defense, which will be formulated at the Imperial Conference in 1921. The statement of the Ministry's intentions as outlined by the Prime Minister, included the following:

"What are the main factors in the determination of this survey of defenses by sea, land and air which it is necessary for Australia to maintain in the immediate future? As I see them, they group themselves into four headings: 1. The general international situation. 2. The League of Nations as regards (a) the obligations it imposes, and (b) the protection it affords us. 3. Our partnership in the British Empire. 4. The special conditions of Australia, including her geographical situation and the Australian policy and ideals, especially the White Australia policy."

"The most vital point of our policy is the White Australia, and it is also the one which is calculated to be the most fruitful in provoking international complications. I do not believe that there are 5 per cent of Australians who will not readily admit that on this principle there can be no concession. I put our position before the Peace Conference most clearly, and the overwhelming bulk of the people of Australia agreed with me, whether they agreed with me politically or not. On this principle we must be always ready to defend ourselves. We cannot hope to maintain a White Australia policy by mere pious or blatant declarations of our intentions and determinations. Behind this there must be some force, and it cannot be anything less than the utmost resources of this nation."

INSULATION OF DWELLINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The Saskatchewan University has made a grant of \$2000 to enable the continuance of experiments of insulation of dwelling houses. The work was commenced some time ago when the government contributed \$3000 for the purpose. Experiments are being conducted to determine the heat-holding and cold-resisting powers of various combinations of materials under western climatic conditions.

NEW ELECTION PLAN TRIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—For the first time Saskatchewan Grain Growers have used proportional representation for the election of their officers. At Verwood, Saskatchewan, a district director was elected by this method. The result was sufficiently pleasing that it was decided to ask the annual convention to memorialize the government to bring this system into operation at the next general provincial elections.

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COOPERATORS AND
THE PROFITS TAXBritish Central Board of Coopera-
tive Union Finds It Is "Not
of One Mind on the Subject"Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MANCHESTER, England—Discussing the arrangements for the Special Cooperative Congress at Preston, Lancashire, for the purpose of dealing with matters arising out of the application of the corporation profits tax to cooperative societies, the central board of the Cooperative Union discovered that it was not of one mind on the subject.

The discussion was created by a resolution embodied in a circular setting forth the recommendations and suggestions of the union's special committee of inquiry on taxation, which were to be submitted to the Preston conference. The resolution reads as follows: "That the special income tax committee be empowered to accept the Chancellor's invitation to submit alternative proposals regarding the application of the corporation profits tax to cooperative societies, providing that such proposals preserve intact the principle of exemption from all taxation of the surpluses arising from mutual trading."

The chairman suggested that as amendments to the recommendations were coming in from societies, the central board should meet the evening before the Preston conference, and to decide, after considering the recommendations and agreements together, what attitude they should take at the conference itself.

This was not looked upon as a satisfactory arrangement by some of the board members, as it seemed from a reading of the resolution that the income tax committee had a notion that alternatives should be submitted to the Chancellor. If so, then the movement should know the nature of those alternatives, for it seemed impossible to make proposals which would both be acceptable to the Chancellor and protect the movement from taxation which was not borne by the whole of the community. It was also felt that as the movement was awaiting some kind of pronouncement from the central board an eleventh hour decision should certainly be avoided.

Alternatives Opposed
As to the movement generally it was believed that the majority of the members were not in favor of alternatives, which was another reason why the board ought to make up its mind about the resolution at that meeting.

It was pointed out, too, that as the Finance Bill was now law, it was on that account too late to suggest alternatives to the corporation profits tax. On the other hand the view was expressed that the movement should be prepared to defend itself.

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pressed that the resolution was cleverly and properly drawn up, and that it should be supported by the board.

The chairman said that the position with regard to the resolution had been a very difficult one, as the committee had been instructed to get something better than the movement had today, but on no account to give anything away, an instruction which had made it impossible for them to accept anything in the nature of a compromise, or any alternative terms which might have been suggested to them by the Chancellor, because they had no mandate to act on behalf of the cooperative movement, and with regard to the future, he thought that either the present position ought to be accepted or that ways and means should be devised whereby the rule of no profits on mutual trading could be conserved.

War Opposed

In the end it was decided that the central board should inform the societies in the union that it did not agree with the income tax committee resolution.

The board also decided to bring before the Preston conference a resolution on the Russian situation recently adopted by the Cooperative Party, which reads as follows:

"That we protest against war with Russia, on the pretext of giving help to Poland, whether by the dispatch of men or munitions, or the tightening of the blockade, or any other act of a war-like nature, and demand that our government should work for the immediate establishment of peace and trading relations with Russia, and do all in their power to prevent strife between nations, which is a menace to civilization and a deterrent to all social and industrial progress."

CHINESE REFORM MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Chinese National Welfare Society in America is making a drive to eliminate gambling and opium smoking among Chinese in this country by the establishment of industrial schools and by persuading the Chinese to attend American schools where they may occupy their time and their thought with trades and industries. This announcement was made here late in September by Bak Yuen Chue, executive secretary, and Yuan F. Chan, director, of the Chinese National Welfare Society, who came to New Orleans from the headquarters of the organization in San Francisco.

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JAPAN'S NATIONALS
IN UNITED STATESBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Japan—The Japanese Government, in an effort to settle the immigration problem as regards the United States, will never recall her nationals from America, one reason being that such an action would be next to impossible. Mr. C. T. Yada, Consul-General for Japan at Honolulu, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently. The Japanese Government, he said, could not compel its nationals to leave the United States should they prefer to remain in this country. He pointed out that probably a majority of them have financial and other interests in the United States which would bind them closely to that country, and they would stand to lose heavily should they have to abandon them.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FREE TRADE AND THE HIGH PRICES

Dutch Delegate to Conference in London Discusses the Relations of Exchange of Goods and Living Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Free Trade Conference, which opened at Caxton Hall recently, was well attended by delegates representing the important interests of international trade. The afternoon session of the opening day was marked by a notable paper by Miss E. C. van Dorp, Doctor of Laws, and delegate of the Dutch Free Trade Union.

In the course of her remarks Dr. van Dorp laid emphasis upon the causes contributing to the present high prices, and the danger toward which all countries were drifting by the maintenance of such prices, which were chiefly due, she affirmed, to the prohibitive measures and protective tariffs engendered by the war and high wages.

"The high cost of living," Dr. van Dorp said, "caused by the increased prices of commodities, is a source of sorrow and care to all who are not so rich that prices are a mere matter of indifference to them. It is also the cause of much social unrest. In consequence of high prices, wages are raised, and in consequence of high wages, unemployment is created. It is an ancient error that protection improves employment, yet the means by which it is attempted to exercise the evil of social unrest is protection."

A National Corn Supply

"The troubles which many countries experienced when importing cereals roused the cry for the independence of the national corn supply," although the hollowness of this cry was clearly proved by the fate of Germany, which for 40 years compelled her citizens to eat dear bread under the delusion that she could thus be self-supporting during war. Hatred and national egoism have been aroused to such a degree that each country tries to keep all raw materials to itself and deny them to others."

"To meet these strong currents it is necessary to do more than prove that free trade lowers prices by an amount which, in the opinion of the protectionists, is but small. My purpose is therefore, to prove that without free trade, prices will increase at a constantly alarming rate. That without free trade, a reconstruction of the ruined world will be impossible and, as Mr. Lloyd George expressed it, 'Civilization may be shattered into atoms.'"

The speaker affirmed that it would only be possible to rescue the world from the prevailing economic misery by restoring the free exchange of commodities to the fullest extent, that is to say, by guiding production into such channels that everything was produced where it could be done in the most profitable manner. This brought out clearly the value of free trade as means of fighting high prices. By increasing wages, fixing prices, and impeding free import and export, production was withdrawn more and more from its natural basis and pushed in directions it would never have taken if allowed to develop naturally.

Big Profits and High Prices

The pressure for increased wages, Dr. van Dorp stated, originated in a natural reaction after the privations endured during the war. In consequence of reduced production, prices rose again. From this there resulted a renewed demand for higher wages, and so one found one's self in a vicious circle.

The policy of controlled prices, the speaker considered, was the chief result of the narrow conception of "reasonable" profits. A few people were seen to make high profits, and from this the conclusion was drawn that high prices were caused by big profits, whereas such profits were merely the unavoidable result of the unstable condition wherein trade found itself.

"Let us take as an example the British coal production. Coal is not sold at the highest possible price, which would place its production upon an economically correct basis; and, wages have not been determined by demand and supply. But wages have been forced up by the arbitrary demands of labor. In order to prevent industry from suffering in consequence, prices are fixed at too low a rate in proportion to the cost. In order to balance the account, prices for export are fixed at a much higher level, and the non-free trader thinks this to be supreme wisdom."

J. A. Spender, chairman of the meeting and editor of the Westminster Gazette, in remarking upon the courage with which Dr. van Dorp expressed her views, regretted that whereas in England had not the same, perhaps it was because the speaker was possessed of what he might term Dutch courage. He did think that there was profound wisdom in the advice of Dr. van Dorp to look where we are going, and not to mix our policies beyond measure. Mr. Spender spoke of the measures induced during war for self-supporting production as a working model of high protection. The time for that was over.

HOLLAND MAY SELL SUGAR

Reports state that Holland has big sugar production and about 100,000 tons may be available for export, also that Mexico's 1921 sugar crop is estimated at 100,000 tons which would allow 40,000 tons for export.

INDUSTRIALS SHOW GAIN IN AVERAGES

Market Trend for October in United States Indicates Quiet Accumulation Is Under Way

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The trend of industrial security prices in the United States during October indicated that some quiet accumulation was under way. This, coupled with some covering of short commitments, resulted in the 29 industrial stocks, used by Dow, Jones & Co. closing the month with a gain of nearly a full point in the average price.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the month, as far as industrials were concerned, was the fact that the range between the high and low was a meager 1.73 points, with the close of the month showing more than half of this conserved for the advance. Compared with September's range of 7 points and a decline in the average price of 3.39 points for that month, October's showing was a good one. The market was more orderly with little in the nature of urgent buying or selling waves.

The opinion is rather generally held that September probably registered the low prices in the way of reflecting unsettled business conditions. The market, apparently has again shown its usual caniness in anticipating reduced business activity some time before it actually occurs. Industrial averages at the close of the month were about 34 points below the same time of 1919.

The rails received but a slight setback, 14 of a point, during the month, but the range was considerably above that of the industrials, having been 2.55 points. Toward the close of October the railroad list was subjected to considerable unsteadiness as a result of rather poor earnings statements for the month of September. These statements had some of their bearish effect removed when it was ascertained that much business during September had been booked during August when the old rates were still in effect. October statements are expected to give a more true measure of the earnings of railroads under new rates.

STOCK MARKET REVIEW

Notable gains were made by the railroad securities in the New York stock market last week. Industrials revealed further weakness and reflected the deflationary movement of prices. Some of the more important and active stocks and their range of quotations for the week ending November 5 follow:

Sales	High	Low	Last
5,800 Am. Rtr. Chem.	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
4,500 Am. Rtr. Sug.	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
4,700 Am. Rtr. L. & P.	56 1/2	56 1/4	56 1/2
15,300 Am. Int. Corp.	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
12,300 Am. Loco.	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/2
11,100 Am. Ship. Com.	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
32,500 Am. Smelt.	61 1/2	61 1/4	61 1/2
5,500 Am. Sugar	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2
3,700 Am. T. & T.	100 1/2	99 1/4	100
20,400 Am. Woolen	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2
16,600 Anaconda	51 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2
47,000 Atchafalaya	90 1/2	89 1/4	89 1/2
12,700 At. Gulf	144 1/2	144 1/4	144 1/2
95,600 Bald Loco.	116 1/2	116 1/4	116 1/2
50,700 Balt. & Ohio	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
42,500 Beth. St.	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2
42,900 Can. Pac.	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/2
8,000 Can. Leather	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
30,400 Ches. & O.	70 1/2	69 1/4	69 1/2
30,600 Chic. M. & St. P.	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
35,600 Chic. R. I.	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2
7,200 Chino	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2
15,500 Com. Prod.	83 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/2
41,500 Crucible	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2
5,200 Cuba Cane	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/2
16,800 Erie	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2
52,000 Gen. Motors	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
78,100 H. K. Nor. pfd.	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/2
15,100 Ind. Cons. pfd.	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
11,500 Inspiration	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2
11,400 Int. Mer. Mar.	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2
17,000 Int. M. M. pfd.	70 1/2	69 1/4	69 1/2
20,300 Int. Paper	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/2
19,200 Kansas C. O.	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2
25,600 Lehigh Valley	56 1/2	56 1/4	56 1/2
73,900 Mex. Petroleum	193 1/2	188 1/4	187 1/2
13,700 Midvale	88 1/2	88 1/4	88 1/2
12,200 Mo. Pacific	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2
7,100 Minn. & St. L.	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2
60,500 N. Y. Central	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2
18,300 New Haven	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
171,400 No. Pacific	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/2
32,200 Pan. Petroleum	89 1/2	89 1/4	89 1/2
2,800 Pat. Pet. B.	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2
21,200 Pennsylvania	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2
34,300 Pierce Arrow	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2
11,700 Pitts. W. Va.	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/2
264,100 Reading	103 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/2
4,500 Republic	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/2
18,300 Rep. I. St.	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/2
69,400 Royal Dutch	76 1/2	76 1/4	76 1/2
17,400 Sears Roe	109 1/2	109 1/4	109 1/2
4,000 Shell Trans.	60 1/2	60 1/4	60 1/2
23,900 Sinclair	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2
37,500 Seneca	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
52,400 South Pac.	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2
35,600 Studebaker	68 1/2	68 1/4	68 1/2
48,400 Texas Co.	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2
23,900 Tex. & Pac.	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2
20,700 Trans. Pac. O.	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2
49,200 Union Pac.	129 1/2	129 1/4	129 1/2
16,600 Un. Fruit	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2
54,600 U. S. Rub.	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/2
136,500 U. S. Steel	88 1/2	88 1/4	88 1/2
8,300 Utah Copper	61 1/2	61 1/4	61 1/2
34,700 Vanadium	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2
10,000 West Pac.	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2
12,100 White Oil	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
4,100 West Elec.	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/2
24,700 Wills-Over	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2

LEATHER EXPORTS DECLINE

NEW YORK, New York—Exports of leather from the United States for September, made public by the Tanners' Council, show a decrease of 10 per cent compared with those for August, and a falling-off of 25 per cent from the July shipments. September exports totaled \$5,144,000; those for August \$6,058,000, and July shipments \$7,219,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Cable	Parity
Sterling	\$3.37 1/2	\$3.37 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0558	.0559	.1920
France (Belgian)	.06381	.06389	.1930
Liège	.06484	.06486	.1930
Guillemers	.2977	.2990	.4020
German marks	.01215	.01215	.2380
Swiss franc	.1222	.1240	.1922
Swedish kroner	.1890	.1900	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1220	.1230	.2680
Danish kroner	.1220	.1230	.2680
Argentine pesos	.34644245
Canadian dollar	.905

DIVIDENDS

The St. Joseph Lead Company has declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable December 20 to stock of record December 9.

The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company has declared a 15 per cent dividend for year ended June 30, compared with 12 per cent, plus stock bonus of 6 1/4 per cent, in preceding year. Action caused stock to rise 6 1/2 points to 500.

The May Department Stores have declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on common and 1 1/4 per cent, on preferred, common payable December 1 to stock of record Nov. 15, preferred January 3 to stock of record December 15.

The Standard Oil Company of New York has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$4 a share, payable December 15 to stock of record November 26.

The Cabot Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$5 a share, payable November 15 to holders of record November 4.

The Nyanza Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable November 15 to stock of record November 4.

Arthur D. Little, Inc., has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the preferred stock, payable November 15 to stock of record November 8.

The Standard Gas & Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 20 to stock of record November 30.

The York Manufacturing Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$4 a share and an extra dividend of \$6, payable December 1 to holders of record November 13.

The Pratt Whitney Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 20 to stock of record November 4.

The Electric Investment Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 22 to stock of record November 12.

The Federal Utilities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

The Niles Bement Pond Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable December 20 to stock of record December 1, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 20 to stock of record November 4.

PRICES FOR PAPER WATCHED IN CANADA

MONTREAL, Quebec—Pulp and paper interests in Canada have been watching with keen interest the propaganda in the United States presumed to be aimed at the newspaper market with a view to breaking prices. Trade papers have been full of attacks and statements, many of which are stated to be incorrect. One was that Canadian newspaper producers are planning to raise the contract price to 8 cents a pound next year.

An official of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association states that the highest price suggested was 6 1/2 cents with the probability that companies would enter the first quarter of 1921 on a 6 1/2 cent per pound basis, which is equivalent to \$130 per ton, or the same as the International Paper Company's schedule for the last quarter of the current year. Some of the Canadian mills are at present getting 6 cents for their output but others are running on 5 cent contract paper to the end of the year. It is predicted that the general rate for all will go to 6 1/2 cents.

The output of Canadian newspaper has been curtailed to a considerable extent by the lowness of water in the Ottawa River. This will reduce the supply available for export to the United States and it is questioned whether the introduction of European newspaper will be sufficient to counteract the Canadian shortage.

No definite schedule has yet been published and will not be until export paper interests meet in New York within the next two weeks and look over the situation.

DEFICIT FACED BY GERMAN TREASURY

BERLIN, Germany—Germany's Treasury faces a deficit of approximately 70,000,000 marks, Dr. Karl Helfferich, former Vice Chancellor, said in the Reichstag. He said that in face of expenditures amounting to 100,000,000 marks the receipts would total 30,000,000 marks. Dr. Helfferich, Minister of Finance, said the Cabinet had decided to introduce a bill providing for a "sacrifice tax," adding that the government would ask a credit of 1,000,000,000 marks to buy cereals abroad.

FEDERAL RESERVE AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Friday shows: Total gold reserves \$467,752,672; total reserves \$598,822,585; total earning assets \$1,104,810,749; uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits \$160,037,100; due to members—reserve account \$683,342,808; total gross deposits \$826,312,257; R. R. notes in actual circulation \$856,708,230; ratio of total reserves to deposits and R. R. note liabilities combined, 88.6 per cent.

LONG PERIOD OF COPPER DEFLATION

Market, Now Fluctuating Around 15 Cents With Big Sale at That Figure, Started Downward in 1918

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The report of the sale of 120,000,000 pounds of copper by one agency during October has affected the market but slightly, principally, perhaps, because this large tonnage will not be delivered until the first quarter of 1921. The copper market, which has been in the process of deflation for a considerable period, while fluctuating around 15 cents has held that position to an extent that is somewhat encouraging.

The deflation may be said to have started as early as the autumn of 1918, when the European conflict was in its last stages, for the copper surplus was then becoming unwieldy, the result of three years' prodigious outpouring of metal to meet a world-wide demand.

In January, 1919, the War Industries Board dissolved and with its dissolution the government relinquished control of the copper industry. The fixed price of 26 cents per pound was abandoned; copper started on the downward trend and sold as low as 14 1/4 cents per pound in March of last year.

Buyer's Market

With the exception of the buying movement which started in November last and extended until the following February—when nearly 750,000,000 pounds of copper were sold—the metal has been in light demand and the market has been in the buyer's hands nearly all the time.

Yet exports of copper in the first eight months of this year amounted to 438,875,000 pounds, or about 54,860,000 pounds a month. Not all of this represented copper actually sold to European consumers. A very large amount was sent to the other side in consignments—the shipper storing it in Europe in the hope of finding a buyer and effecting ready delivery.

Then, too, Japan contracted for the largest amount of copper in her history in the first few months of this year. But when her financial crisis occurred in late spring, this metal was resold here. In some cases ships turned back and the metal was dumped on the American market again.

Nine Months' Operation

Based on the first nine months' operations, production of refined copper in the United States this year will amount to 1,500,000,000 pounds, or 300,000,000 pounds less than 1919.

If the first eight months' exports carry through, the overseas movement of metal for 1920 will amount to 658,000,000 pounds, or 43.8 per cent of production.

Although American copper mines are today operating at not much over 55 per cent capacity, their production is very close to that of 1911, 1912 and 1913, normal pre-war years.

Beginning with 1916 the production of copper increased by leaps and bounds. In that year refined output amounted to 2,260,000,000 pounds, or 650,000,000 pounds more than in 1915. In 1917 refined production totaled 2,285,500,000 pounds and in 1918 it touched the record mark of 2,432,385,000 pounds, an increase of 50 per cent over the last pre-war year, 1913.

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

The African World states that in the loan estimates of the Union of South Africa £13,894,000 have been put aside for new capital expenditure. Of this sum six million pounds have been allocated for railway development, as the need for increased transportation facilities is one of the most pressing problems of the Union. Important allocations also have been made for agriculture, irrigation, afforestation, land settlement, housing, science, natural hygiene and philanthropy. Construction on the new mint is expected to absorb about £255,000.

The outlook for the coming sugar crop shows improvement and an output of about 160,000 tons is expected. An excellent wheat crop seems likely. Representatives of large British manufacturers have been touring the Union with a view to establishing several jam-making and vegetable-canning factories, preferably on the coast or in one of the big towns.

Reports from Cape Town state that the Union of South Africa is overstocked with pianos, principally of German and American make.

A cable received recently from Elizabeth indicated that the trade outlook was dull, and that large stocks of raw products were stored at all ports.

PETROLEUM MARKET IN FRANCE

NEW YORK, New York—Eugene Constantin, president of the Constantin Refining Company and the Export Oil Corporation, of Oklahoma, arriving after eight months in Europe, said: "The market outlook for petroleum products is very good. While abroad I landed some very good contracts, one with the French Government for 200,000 tons of refined oil to be delivered during the coming year in monthly shipments."

COTTON GINNING INCREASES

NEW YORK, New York—The National Ginners Association's ginning to October 31 amounted to 7,250,000 bales, as compared with 6,305,054 last year. The year's crop is estimated at 12,760,000 bales.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston 5, Mass.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Swedish cotton manufacturers are advocating an embargo against cloth imports. They want duties increased.

A cable from Frankfurt says that the capital of the Deutsche Bank has been increased from 275,000,000 to 400,000,000 marks. Part of the new capital is for absorption of other institutions.

The Julius Kayser Company, manufacturers of silk goods, have restored the 48-hour week. Since the beginning of the war the firm has been operating 44 hours weekly.

A Frankfurt cable says that one of the leading Westphalian iron works has established a combination of interests with the Augsburg-Nuernberg, the most important German machine manufacturer.

The United States Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the application of the Delaware & Hudson Company to issue \$4,475,000 first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds dated May 1, 1908, and maturing May 1, 1943.

It is announced in Toronto, Ontario, that 10 American manufacturers of motor trucks have indicated their intention to open branch factories in Canada.

The Chilean wheat crop for 1920 is 605,000 tons, an increase of 53,000 tons over 1919.

MEXICO TRYING TO IMPROVE BANKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In an effort to remedy the financial situation in Mexico, the Department of Hacienda has announced that Mexico is about to redeem the total issues of the "infalsificables" amounting to 514,000,000 pesos, it is said at the Mexican Embassy here. At the same time Sub-Secretary Padres of the Finance Department announced that the government is disposed to pay back to all the local banks the amounts taken from them in forced loans by Carranza in the pre-constitutional days and the early part of his presidency. This was the cause of the closing of the banks.

The Sub-Secretary also said that he would introduce a new banking bill providing for the founding of a national bank of the republic, to be the sole bank of issue, new banking regulations, reforms in the banking system, and in the moratorium law. This bill will provide for the payment of the debts of the government to the banks within a year, and for this purpose the budget for 1921 will call for 10,000,000 pesos.

The managers of the local banks have petitioned the Department of Hacienda for an opportunity to reopen their banks and resume business before the creation of the National Bank of the Republic, but their request has been refused because the new bill, which has the approval of the Executive, makes a different provision. The National Bank of the Republic will first be established and then the other banks will be repaid and permitted to reopen for business.

RUBBER LIQUIDATION PROGRESS IS GOOD

BOSTON, Massachusetts—United States Rubber is making good progress in liquidating its big inventory, and has been able since the opening of the second half year to effect a reduction of something over 10 per cent until its stocks of goods, raw materials, and supplies now foot up to less than \$115,000,000, as compared with nearly \$125,000,000 on June 30.

An even heavier slash will probably result in the coming two months, as it is then that the footwear department converts its goods into cash.

With reference to the reduction in prices announced for November 1, it is pertinent to note that United States Rubber's tire sales constitute less than one-third of its total business, the balance representing footwear and mechanical goods, and the company is in good position to make the reduction in tire prices which went into effect November 1.

GENERAL WRANGLER'S TASK NOT EASY ONE

Many Dangerous Elements Had to Be Eliminated While Discipline Had to Be Enforced in the Army at All Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Littvinoff Palinsky, a Russian authority on the labor question and former Assistant-Secretary of State, who has just returned to London from South Russia, has given a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor his impressions of General Wrangel's army and government.

"It was not an easy task to form a disciplined fighting unit out of the demoralized remnants of General Denikin's army which had succeeded in escaping to the Crimea," Mr. Palinsky stated. "It seemed, moreover, absurd at the outset to defend this solitary rocky peninsula which lacks absolutely all that is necessary for maintaining an armed force and the crowd of refugees it was expected to shelter. But General Wrangel has succeeded. He had to pay a heavy price at the beginning. Many dangerous elements had to be eliminated and discipline had to be enforced at any price; now everybody, from the general down to the simple private, understands the necessity of discipline and submits to it automatically without hesitating or grumbling."

Army and Population

"All foreign generals who have visited the front confirm the admirable organization and fighting capacities of this army. It needs these qualities because it is being attacked all the time by the Red forces with a ferocious energy totally unknown on the former fronts. General Denikin's army, as well as the Polish one, advanced or retreated almost without bloodshed; entire units from both sides surrendered to the enemy. Nothing of this kind happens now; the Bolsheviks have sent to the front their best troops—Chinese, Lithuanian, as well as convinced Communists—and they surrender only when surrounded by superior forces. The casualties, therefore, have been very numerous."

"The army is well equipped and provided with all necessities because General Wrangel does not mobilize more men than he can provide for. An even more important factor is to be found in the excellent relations existing between the army and the local population. Requisitions are resorted to only in cases of extreme emergency; as a rule, all is furnished by the population voluntarily and paid for by the army at the existing market prices. Army and population are, moreover, united by the consciousness that they are fighting for their very lives, because, in the event of defeat, their lot would be wholesale destruction, no retreat or evacuation being possible from the Crimea."

Mr. Palinsky stated that General Wrangel had avoided the mistakes of his predecessors and that he endeavored not to interfere with the internal affairs of the communities which were otherwise under his control. The entire local administration is put into the hands of the existing local authorities, who are elected by the people themselves. Such a policy is stated to be possible only because at the present time the area of General Wrangel's dominions is very small. Mr. Palinsky considered that this was certainly the wisest policy for the beginning.

Extreme Tolerance

"The same principle of extreme tolerance," he continued, "determines General Wrangel's attitude toward the other anti-Bolshevik movements. Whoever resists the despotism of the Soviet Government is considered by General Wrangel a natural ally. It is true that the Cossacks on the Don and Kuban remain still under Bolshevik sway because the latter wisely abstain from resorting in these regions to their usual practices of expropriating and nationalizing. Therefore, the expedition lately undertaken by General Wrangel resulted in failure and his troops were forced to return home, greatly increased in numbers. It is true, but not without having wrought a certain amount of moral wrong to his cause. As for Makhno and his irregular bands, they are distinctly friendly to General Wrangel and defend the northern front from any possible attack of the Red armies."

The economic problem which faced General Wrangel when he started his patriotic campaign on the barren rocks of the Crimea, is considered by Mr. Palinsky to have been quite as serious as the military one. The Crimea produces, he said, only grapes and wine and the population has been increased by over 1,000,000 refugees. This was the principal reason why part of the corn-growing provinces to the north had immediately to be added to General Wrangel's dominions. At the present time, all sorts of foodstuffs are available in sufficient quantities but, owing to the depreciation of the local currency, the prices have reached absurd figures.

High Prices

"You never see in this region bank notes of a value of less than 300 rubles," Mr. Palinsky concluded. "A pound of local grapes cost 1000 rubles. The salary of the average governmental official is about 60,000 rubles a month and is just sufficient to keep him with the bare necessities of life. Nevertheless, the person who arrives from abroad with a provision of foreign money finds life extraordinarily cheap as the pound sterling is valued, at present, at 60,000 to 120,000 rubles and would pay a man's board and food for a month."

Littvinoff Palinsky declared that, despite the admirable organization and wise policy of General Wrangel, it

must not be expected that he can save Russia unless the population itself escaped the danger of Bolshevism and supported his endeavors. Military success and help from outside cannot, he considers, alone bring about the definite destruction of Bolshevism.

MEXICAN MERCHANT MARINE PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Plans for encouraging the development of a merchant marine in Mexico, devised by the Secretary of Communications and Public Works, have been reported to the Department of Commerce by Charles H. Cunningham, former trade commissioner at Mexico City, who has now been assigned to Spain. The aim of the Mexican Government will be to develop Mexican shipping interests, to reduce prices of ship stores and supplies, and to remove mercantile enterprises under the Mexican flag from unnecessary imports and taxation.

A number of privileges have been proposed for the Mexican merchant marine. These include the right of fishing in Mexican waters, which shall be reserved to Mexican boats; the exclusive right of coastwise trade; special duties on the importation of materials used in the construction of boats; establishment of premiums for national marine construction, machinery and boilers for ships; reduction of maritime and port charges for national boats; reduction of freight rates for exports designed to be shipped in Mexican boats in loading and unloading; establishment of premiums for the development of commerce on the high seas; free importation of fuel on the Pacific coast; facilities for construction of shorehouses for fuel; and facilities for the construction of docks and port works for public service.

This plan, after having been passed upon by officials of the Department of Communications and Public Works, will go to the Cabinet and then to the President for consideration and approval.

COMMITTEE SEEKS FARMERS' OPINIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The farmers throughout the country will be asked for opinions as to the best means of eliminating the middleman as an aid to the movement for better prices for farm crops, according to the announced plan of the committee of 17 appointed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, which met on Thursday in Chicago.

"We are going to use these views in considering a new market plan," said C. H. Gustafson, of Lincoln, Nebraska, a member of the committee. "We shall offer our ideas to the many farmers' cooperative organizations and then ask that they send delegates to a final convention about January 1, when we will make our plans operative."

Mr. Gustafson said that the members of the committee were opposed to farmers' strikes for the purpose of influencing grain prices.

Leslie F. Gates, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, speaking before the committee, pledged cooperation in the working out of any marketing system more economical than the prevailing one. "But," he said, "the system which is permanently useful must take into account all the people of the country."

Mr. Gates declared that the marketing of grain through the exchanges was the most economical marketing of any farm product; that the market open to the world maintained by the Board of Trade prevented any monopoly in the grain business.

RADICAL VOTE NOT UP TO EXPECTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Socialist Party forecasts of a vote of 3,000,000 were somewhat in excess of the actual figures, according to returns now available from various parts of the country, and the Farmer-Labor Party and the Nonpartisan League likewise appear not to have gained any considerable success. In view of the widespread dissatisfaction with the administration of Warren G. Harding at the Republican convention, because he did not represent the choice of party members who participated in the primaries, a fairly large "protest vote" had been expected.

The Socialist and the Farmer-Labor parties offered definite programs in opposition to both old party programs, and therefore, both must be included as part of the "protest vote." It appears that the Socialist Party has probably polled between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000 votes, the latter figures about three times its total in 1916 and nearly 50 per cent more than in 1912, the former high-water mark. In New York City, the party's vote was about 151,000, some 10,000 less than the previous high record in 1917, when Morris Hillquit ran for Mayor. To obtain a fair comparison, however, it would be necessary to add the Farmer-Labor vote to the Socialist total and that has not been tabulated. The Socialist vote in New York State may have reached 175,000, and the Farmer-Labor vote perhaps 60,000.

WOOLEN MILLS ON PART TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—The four mills of the American Woollen Company in this city were closed last night for the remainder of the week and beginning today will be operated four days a week. The mills have been running on a six-day schedule but, according to the agents, with only about 50 per cent of their personnel. Lack of orders was given as the reason for the curtailment.

NEW ZEALAND TO EXCLUDE ASIATICS

New Immigration Law Aims at Keeping Out, in Addition, Bolsheviks and Undesirables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—New Zealand's new immigration law is intended to exclude Asiatics, Bolsheviks and other persons regarded as undesirable. The framers of the law have had to face certain difficulties arising from the relation of the Dominion to the British Empire as a whole, and their devices for overcoming these difficulties are interesting. The law will require to be referred to the British Government before it becomes operative, since it affects the rights of British subjects outside New Zealand, but there is reason to believe that Imperial sanction will not be withheld.

Chinese and Hindus are the immigrants who have caused most anxiety in New Zealand lately. They have been arriving here at the rate of several hundred a year and have been establishing themselves firmly in certain industries. They are thrifty and industrious, but their standard of living is low, and they tend to create social problems.

The people of New Zealand are desirous of having these Asiatics kept out. But the Hindus are British subjects and the erection of a racial barrier against them would bring a weighty protest from the Indian Government. Some of the Chinese come from Hong Kong and so are also British subjects. The Chinese Government has been active diplomatically in protection of the interests of its own people. Japanese have not been coming here to any extent, but they represent a danger, and Britain's alliance with Japan cannot be disregarded by New Zealand. A poll tax of £100 on Chinese and an education test for Hindus and Japanese have proved ineffective barriers.

The new law withdraws the education test and substitutes a general test of suitability for residence in New Zealand. Aboriginal natives of any dominion, colony, possession or protectorate of the King are not to be deemed to be of British birth. These natives and all other persons, if they wish to enter New Zealand as residents, must apply in writing from their own country for a permit. If an application is approved, a permit will be forwarded and the holder of the permit may then embark for this country. If he comes without a permit he will be turned away, or detained for inquiry.

It is safe to say that very few Chinese or Hindus will be able to obtain permits. Germans, Austrians and citizens of other enemy countries will not be able to get permits during the next year or two at any rate. The law gives the government power to make special regulations in favor of nations that are regarded as friendly. Another important provision of the immigration law is that all British and other persons coming to New Zealand with the intention of residing here must take an oath. The intention of the government, as defined by the Prime Minister, is to maintain a clean white stock in New Zealand and to exclude as far as possible all elements that would make for the breaking-down of British tradition and the violent disturbance of the social order.

INQUIRY INTO COAL CONSPIRACY EVIDENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—In disposing of a civil case last week, Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States Court disclosed his reason for holding an investigation in open court next Monday relative to the connection of the Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, with the conspiracy case against 125 coal operators and miners. Judge Anderson said this case would be continued.

"I am engaged in a controversy with the government. I have the coal conspiracy case set for next Monday. I am going to find out whether the Attorney-General can make an agreement in a case, where the grand jury has returned an indictment, to suppress a part of the evidence on the part of the government in the trial of that indictment."

The investigation arises from the announcement of Daniel Simms, special assistant district attorney, that he had resigned because Mr. Palmer had ordered certain evidence eliminated and had thus "cut the heart out of the case," and the subsequent explanation of the Attorney-General that an agreement as to the evidence had been reached with Judge Anderson.

CORN BURNED FROM ECONOMIC NECESSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The report that farmers in some parts of the west are burning corn for fuel has been used to convey the idea that they are wantonly destroying food products.

Dr. H. C. Taylor, chief of the office of Farm Management of the Department of Agriculture, says, however, that however deplorable this practice might be, it was always to be expected when the price of corn went so low that it would not buy its equivalent in commercial fuel.

"Farmers will not burn corn instead of coal unless they are driven to it by economic necessity," he said. "If the prices of farm products are adjusted to pre-war levels no more rapidly than are the prices of things the farmer must buy, agriculture can be expected to continue the course it has taken for many years, but if the

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THE TOLTEC CLUB

An after-school play club for boys in New York City from nine to thirteen years of age. Saturdays and holidays spent in the country. Activities include all sorts of athletic games, winter sports, especially skating, hockey, curling, skiing and tobogganing at club headquarters near Dunwoodie, New York. For full information address: Director Toltec Club, 31 Janes St., New York City.

LEGAL AID PLAN

Recognition Given to Movement by American Bar Association Gives Fresh Impetus, Says Leader in the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Legal aid for these unable financially to pay for lawyers' services or regular court proceedings, is coming more and more to be clearly recognized by the legal profession as a distinct and inescapable part of its responsibility to a democratic society, says Reginald H. Smith, honorary president of the Boston Legal Aid Society, and author of "Justice and the Poor," which has had much to do with the promotion of small claims courts and legal aid work generally during the past year.

If justice to the needy is to be realized in the United States, it is for the lawyers to bring it to pass—more than anyone else, because of their better understanding of the situation and of their special ability to reshape the administration of the law, declare prominent members of the profession. The American Bar Association, at its recent annual convention held in St. Louis this year, for the first time in its history, gave up a considerable portion of its program to the consideration of legal aid work. This resulted in the executive committee of the association taking under advisement the appointment of a legal aid committee to give all possible assistance and direction to legal aid extension throughout the country.

This sort of impetus and this kind of solid moral backing, by the American Bar Association, is just what the movement needs to give it that general and official recognition requisite to the widespread and thorough accomplishment of its great cause of equality before the law, says Mr. Smith.

It was surprisingly recent that legal authorities began to realize that the innumerable cases of needy persons must be handled differently if those persons are really to obtain justice, continues Mr. Smith. Administrators of the law have always most persistently held to the claim that all cases, in order that equality may obtain, must be conducted in the same manner—the same court procedure for the million dollar case as for the one involving but five dollars.

Leading authorities in the legal profession have now reached the place where, when they are preparing a discourse or treatise that covers the field of the law, almost unflinchingly reserve a distinct division to justice for the poor. They are now drawing a more or less sharp line across the activities of the profession, under the conviction that small claims must be handled differently—more directly, more informally, with greater dispatch than larger claims. It means that the law is forsaking that equality which is supported in the main by theory and is giving place to the actual, and that the equality of procedure is being abandoned for that equality which is secured when law is looked upon merely as a means to justice as an end, says Mr. Smith.

SUFFRAGISTS TO ASK ENFORCEMENT ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Passage of an act to enforce the provisions of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution will be urged as soon as Congress reconvenes. The National Woman's Party secured the introduction of such an act in the last session of Congress and is urging it again. The proposed act provides that all persons who are otherwise qualified by law to vote shall be entitled to vote without distinction of sex and that any election official who discriminates against any person on account of sex may be compelled to perform his duty by mandamus issued by a federal court.

The National Woman's Party has issued a call for a national convention to be held in Washington just before the inauguration to decide whether it will continue as a political group and if so with what program.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

CAUSERIE

On Picture Making

I was staying at a friend's house in the country. He is a merchant, proudly interested in pictures, and gradually making a fine collection. One morning at breakfast he said to me, "This afternoon I should like to make my annual visit to—(I will call him Willy Johnson). Do you know his work?"

"Slightly," I answered. "His landscapes strike me as being over pretty. He is an artist who, if I may say so, if you understand what I mean, pursues beauty too conscientiously. He never experiments; he is never surprised; he weaves nature into a pattern that is shaped in his own mind whatever the subject may suggest. The result is that his pictures are ever the same. I always know a Willy Johnson at an exhibition. I look at it say to myself, 'That's a Willy Johnson,' and pass on. He never arrests me, because he never has anything new to relate. The changes of nature become uniform under his brush. They always conform to the Johnson pattern."

"You are a bit severe," said my friend, "but I see what you mean, and I suppose that is the reason why I have not yet added a Willy Johnson to my collection. I am waiting to see if he will awaken from his dream of beauty. I don't want a picture by him that is like anything else he paints. Would you like to accompany me this afternoon? It's a run of 40 miles." "Gladly," I answered, "it may give me a clue to Willy Johnson's frame of mind, and attitude toward nature."

The place where he lives, a mile and a half from the nearest village, is ideal. Had I been a landscape painter, and had I, on my walks, tumbled on this nest in the woods, with its lake where swans glide, its colonial house, and outbuildings somewhat rickety but sound, its meadow with paintable kine, and two scampering ponies, and a stream that wanders through woods, taking on autumn tints, unbelievably beautiful—had I, I say, found this five acres of mature loveliness, I should have done as he did. I should have sold all I have, and bought the freehold.

I should have been wrong. We sat in his big, bare studio, and this pleasant, athletic-looking man placed his pictures upon the easel one after the other, and I liked one as well as the other. Each was an accurate representation of a small section of the natural beauty in which he lived; each square inch of canvas had received the same attention from his brushes, and each was wrought into the Willy Johnson decorative formula, with the dominant color note introduced as an arabesque into the frame.

We purred, exclaimed "How jolly," or "Very nice," or "I like that," and the other well-meaning phrases that one tosses to a painter when one is not much interested, and has nothing vital to say. When Willy Johnson had showed us nine, and was regarding the tenth intently, with his head on one side, as if he had never seen it before, I said to him: "They're all home pictures, I see."

"Yes," he replied, as he screwed the elements upon the easel, "they were all painted upon"—he smiled—"do you mind if I call it my estate. I feel I want to add a hundred dollars to each picture when I use the word estate." (I liked him then; liked his humor.) "Frankly I never want to go to any other painting ground. There are so many beautiful subjects here, and it's all so easy. In this lovely weather I just stroll out in my shirt-sleeves and slippers, and paint the first attractive subject that I meet. This fall I haven't been farther than the next village, and that was to buy a new shoe for the pony."

As my friend guided the motor-car away from this nest of beauty, I said to him, "Did you see anything that you would like to add to your collection?"

"No! I hope for better luck next year. I pay him an annual visit as I told you. What's the matter with Willy Johnson?"

"Do you want to know what I really think?"

"Certainly. He perplexes me."

"Well, the trouble with Willy Johnson is simply this. He is taking his art too easily. Many people like the kind of thing he is painting, so he sells fairly well, and is prospering; but you and I know that he is dropping toward the rut into which so many painters glide—the rut where stands what unkind people call the factory. There is no reason at all why he should not go on just as he is doing now; it is honorable; it is lucrative; it is a pleasant occupation; but it converts him into a painter: he will soon cease to be an artist."

"That's good," said my friend. "That's an excellent definition. You've made my course clear. In my collection I only want pictures by artists."

"The artist," I resumed, "can only remain an artist by being constantly on the watch. Willy Johnson, on his comfortable estate, has lulled himself into an active acquiescence in his formula of beauty. He is not physically lazy; he is ever at work. Slackness has no temptation for him; but he is mentally lazy. That's his temptation. He uses nature, he no longer treats her reverently and with curiosity; his technique is always the same; he has quite forgotten that each new subject should impose a different technique. Willy Johnson has plenty of talent; what he needs is to put on his thickest pair of boots, to shoulder a knapsack and his sketching materials, like the early Victorian water-



"New England Pasture," by Edward C. Volkert, in the group of "Six American Painters"

Courtesy of the Milch Galleries, New York

color painters, and start out on a rough three months' exploration of nature, treating her as something to be understood and won, not as a mere vehicle to enable him to compose beautiful compositions which are pictures, not art. Unless he rouses himself he will make them more and more beautiful, which is only another way of saying that they will become prettier and prettier."

My friend ruminated for a few minutes, then he said, "You know how I dislike what they call the New Art, which seems to me to aim at ugliness as diligently as Willy Johnson aims at beauty. But I am beginning to understand why these new men produce such ugly things: they are by way of protest against the reign of mere prettiness which I freely admit seemed about to swamp art a few years ago. I suppose, when the world settles down, a compromise will be found between the new and the old. A sculptor tells me that he has learnt a lot from Negro art. He explains his interest by saying that the Negro sculptures are pre-conscious, not self-conscious. I suppose since the British Museum has opened an exhibition in their ethnographical rooms of African and Oceanian sculpture we shall have to take it rather more seriously. I hear that Germany is quite excited about Negro art and the various manifestations of the New Art."

"That is so," I replied. "I was reading only yesterday morning an article that was published in the London Daily Telegraph called 'An Englishman Sees German Pictures.' It is an amusing article, but this Englishman is a little behind the times, as he seems to think the New Art in Germany, examples of Franco-Germany (the Germans invent nothing; not even odd pictures, which they grow from French seeds), is the result of the war. Nothing of the sort. For years Franco-Germany has been rioting in Germany. But the significant thing about the Englishman's article is his analysis of this big annual art exhibition in Berlin. He tells us that there are about 1500 works exposed, and he observes that two-thirds of them are the usual recurring types of landscape, portrait and genre. Very few of them impressed him either by originality of conception, or skill of execution. Those few, grudging lines are all he gives to the orthodox two-thirds. The rest of his article is devoted to a discussion, acrimonious and amazed, of the one-third revolutionary pictures. The problem, my dear friend, is how to arouse such interest, even if he is acrimonious and amazed, in the two-thirds recurring types of landscape, portrait and genre. It is not novelty that makes these New Art pictures discussed so persistently, for they have been disturbing exhibitions for the past 15 or 20 years. May it not be that most painters, like Willy Johnson, are satisfied with their rut, are mentally stagnant, and that these New Men, however wild they be, rouse us, indicate new paths, and new methods of observation and expression?"

My friend was silent until we drew near his house. Then he said, "These changes in art bewilder me. I am all at sea with the New Art; but this I can do. I can go through my own exhibition, which, as you know, is composed entirely of the Old, and sort out the works of Artists from those of mere Painters."

We spent the evening on the emprise. It would be cruel to give a documentary account of our efforts.

—Q. R.

SALON D'AUTOMNE OPENS IN PARIS

PARIS, France.—The Salon d'Automne in Paris, which was founded in a spirit of revolt, has become fashionable. Nobody who professes to be in the movement in Paris dreams of missing this rival to the older and more orthodox exhibitions. Its opening shows it more than ever à la mode. There is little that is particularly striking; it can hardly be claimed that among these 2000 canvases there are outstanding paintings that have the supreme appeal of great original work. Good, bad, or indifferent, the Salon draws its crowds. It has become as conventional as any other show; it is so successful that it is time somebody started another Salon!

The Autumn Salon has sobered down. There is nothing, as in the earlier days, that is wildly extravagant, nothing to startle, little that is even unusual. We have seen all this before—vague unseizable memories of previous Salons float up in the mind as one wanders from room to room. "L'outrance pour l'outrance" has gone: the younger French artists are perfectly respectable. Cubism leaves its traces in solid defined forms of depth and volume; and impressionism also in the opposite sense leaves its traces in rather sketchy superficial drawing; but both schools are less aggressive than they were wont to be. The younger French artists have made use of these schools but have passed on.

Eccentricity there is, but an eccentricity of a kind to which one is rather used. Van Dongen of course is the popular exponent of virtuosity at play. He has what he suggests is a portrait of Rappoport, a well-known Paris Bolshevik who is regarded as the ugliest man in Paris. Van Dongen makes him so: the arts of the portrait painter and the caricaturist seem to have been confounded. Van Dongen has amused himself by depicting once more the ultra-modern woman—a baigneuse such as might have been seen at Deauville her hands ablaze with rings; a silver woman on an oriental background; and a gold woman. It is clever if slight, appealing to the present taste; and he does contrive to make real symphonies of color.

But the Salon is chiefly distinguished, as always, for its decorative pictures. The keynote is decorative. It is to arrangement, artificial arrangement, that many of the exhibitors attach most value. Flandrin offers the best example. There are trees and elegant persons on horseback and a statue and an artist painting, and a girl reading, and children playing, all grouped ingeniously and with a suspicion of allegory. And there are Riou's rich and glowing panels. The couple in the foreground are realistic enough but behind them are the harvesters. Certainly the principal intention of Maurice Denis is decorative—his vast Bacchanale is a clever composition of tigers, of an elephant, and dancers, and dexterous foliage. Fine, too, in the same sense is the work of Jacqueline Marval—a girl in the garden, her yellow robe gay against the fresh dawn. Then there is Othon Friesz, who fills his canvas with bursting point, placing his Vendangeurs skillfully in divers attitudes.

Charles Guérin is fantastic, bringing at once a reminiscence of the eighteenth century and of China. At the top of his decorative panneau there is a round temple perched on the ordered landscape losing itself in

the clouds. Among the older men Seyssaud sends some warm landscapes.

Two men among the younger artists stand out. Dunoyer de Segonzac, who has two paintings which are singularly harmonious, in which he reveals himself as an admirable colorist, is one. Marchand, who shuns the adventitious picturesque and designs with profound simplicity the figure of a woman in limpid landscape, is the other. It is too much the fashion to use superlatives; but the name of Segonzac should be specially remembered—he may be the greatest painter of his generation. He does not search for cheap effects of originality, or violent emotions of color. One paysage here shown is simply stripped trees on a winter sky, bare earth, a red-roofed house, but the artist manages to suggest the approach of spring. His method is classical though not academic, in that he strives for compositional balance, rigorous design, and happy relation of values. There are of course many other younger men worth noting but these two are certainly the best among the less known contributors.

There is comparatively little study of the nude and perhaps the best figure work here is that of Legrand. He, too, aims at decoration. Laprade certainly does, in his still-life roses and corn, in a white-and-blue vase, placed between pink curtains. Madame Agutte has a big splash of color with her poppies in a mauve pot against a yellow background. Valotton on the contrary tries to strike a restful note with his nasturtiums, roses, plums, in quiet tones.

A word should be said about the prevalence of still-life pictures in this Salon. There are, it is estimated, three-quarters of the paintings which represent still life. Now in the older and more orthodox exhibitions of the spring there are not more than a quarter. The decorative impulse is responsible in part for this; but it is not a complete explanation. Perhaps the defense of Claude Monet of still-life work which had come to be rather despised in certain circles may be cited. Recently the master who had just presented many of his paintings to the state said: "There was a time when I never passed a single day without painting still life. The marvelous lessons I thus learnt! It is the most difficult of all the genres. It is impossible before a rope of onions or carrots, a heap of apples, a bottle or a glass, to improvise, to permit oneself to be satisfied with what is 'near enough.' The most absolute fidelity is required. One cannot call oneself a painter if one cannot acquit oneself with honor in this kind of work."

Now it is the most encouraging thing in modern French painting that the young men are trying to be exact, are aiming at rigorous fidelity first, before allowing their fancy free rein. They are in earnest. They are willing to work. While they reject the conventions of the schools they search the truth about color, light and form. They never abandon completely the school of still life. This is why the Salon is full of such pictures. They come from the hands of landscape painters, portrait painters, painters of all kinds.

Still life is not a genre which is left to a few practitioners. Indeed, in going through these rooms you will find that the same artist sends a landscape, a nude, a portrait, a decorative panel of flowers, sometimes even a wood cut, and often a study of still life. The tendency to get away from specialization is strong, and it is a healthy sign. This is not to

say that the artists do not at the same time specialize, but that they nevertheless try to enlarge their vision, and do not narrow it by unbroken repetition of the same thing. There are some delicate examples of Bovignières' hazy treatment of vistas of the Seine and quays. Vallée with his speckled process depicts children bathed in sunlight in the Parc Montsouris. Gromaire experiments in cubism adapted to reality, and employs effectively the manner while remaining intelligible. Boute de Monvel, who is one of the most notable of French artists though lacking in sense of nuance, preferring strong contrasts, shows again his sureness of design in his canvases. There is a sobriety of color that is impressive in his stormy sky over roofs, in his picture of an old woman before the old French house. Similar to him in some respects—rather engraver than a painter—is Louis Charlot, whose contributions reveal a rare solidity of execution.

Among the American artists who are exhibiting one is bound to notice specially Charles Thornadyke who has seven pictures well placed. There is something that reminds one of Vlaminck in spite of the American figure work here. He has the same wet effect, though he does not manage to obtain the same vividness. This humidity of Vlaminck's has many imitators, but Mr. Thornadyke, of course, is much more than an imitator.

For the first time there is a special exhibition of Alsatian artists. A room is devoted to the painters of the reconquered province, and while there is nothing that is of superlative merit the quality is high. When it is added that there is also a special group of Catalan artists—who are half French, half Spanish—it will be seen that there is given to the regional movement, in art a distinct fillip. There have been many attempts lately to divide up artistic France into regions, and it is true that there are certain characteristics of various departments; but it would be probably a mistake to insist too much.

In the retrospective sections are many Renoirs (of the later manner) showing his patient application of wisps of color; examples of the work of Constantin Meunier, the Belgian sculptor; and paintings by Guy-Pierre Fauconnet, a young artist of the utmost promise and of considerable performance.

What must be chronicled is the exhibition of furniture and other models of articles for beautifying the home. This section has always been important at the Autumn Salon. From the beginning there has been an effort to educate the taste of the people, to spread the cult of beauty. The battered and spurious relics which are to be found in curio shops and with the second-hand dealer are not so good as these new artistic meubles admirably arranged. Color schemes abound in these model rooms. Ruhlmann sets a single cabinet in an apartment as a jewel might be set in a casket. That is the tendency—to be exceedingly sparing of pieces of furniture but to exhibit them to the utmost advantage. Therefore this cabinet is placed under a dark blue ceiling and on a light-colored carpet, with warm-hued hangings behind. Then there is a boudoir with dark carpet and pale ceiling. Striped hangings, rich and quaintly worked satin and silken cushions, are used freely. These decorators for the most part dislike the glow of the full illuminations of the modern house.

MODERN AMERICAN PAINTERS EXHIBIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—There will be no Winter Academy, neither any Architectural League show; this season, on account of delay in the restoration of the galleries of the Fine Arts Building in Fifty-seventh Street, destroyed last February. This means a more ample display than ever of native art at the dealers' galleries, though probably not a marked overflow, inasmuch as our artists have become accustomed, of late years, to send their more ambitious things to those recently broadened-out national salons, the Pennsylvania Academy at Philadelphia, the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, and the Corcoran Gallery at Washington. Such official, honor-bestowing routine events, together with the rotary and special exhibitions sent out from the metropolis to the principal cities and likely towns throughout the Union, should suffice for the nonce to give publicity and circulation to the artists of already established academic standing, whose product the broker-dealers can be fairly certain of selling "at the market" to wealthy clients who patronize art on policy. Even these gilt-edged dealers, moreover, have to compromise occasionally with the progressives and independents, because it is setting to be good form for collectors to really know and care something about what they buy for their homes, and they demand novelty, now and again.

Meanwhile, the opportunity of seeing our esteemed contemporaries in representative selections from their most recent work, is offered in the fortnightly or tri-weekly shows now starting the season's course on Fifth Avenue and throughout the adjacent beaux arts quarter.

At Macbeth's, we find a quartet combining academic prestige with individual qualities and a wide freedom of selection: Ben Foster, diffusing the happy quietude of woods and meadow, and of the home-like, hollyhock-bordered walk in "Late Summer in My Garden," Gardner Symons, with his cozy village streets and brisk winding streams, smiling in golden winter sunlight that glints upon the soft clinging snow in the mild climate of our middle states; Haley Lever, of the breezy New England harbors and eerie gray days at old Gloucester; and Robert Henry, who varies his brilliant succession of portraits and figure-pieces with an occasional poignant landscape or gripping weather picture, such as the intense sea-purple abstraction of "Far Rockaway" in the present assemblage—an unfamiliar canvas, though dated 1902.

These four men are of a sort to bridge over gaps of school and convention. They stand ready for high places in our American Luxembourg, as soon as such an institution, urgently called for, shall be organized.

An Armenian orientalist who acquired his early art training in Constantinople and Paris, and who today paints "Rose of Shiraz" and "Treasures from Damascus" in pigments of ruby, sapphire, topaz and emerald, may seem a bizarre figure among American painters of today. Yet Hovsep Pushman, who is featured in such company at Macbeth's, may be regarded as typical of a considerable class of our artists who from foreign birth, inheritance or other alien influences develop individual style that is not less exotic than original and attractive. Pushman's New York debut is quite recent, but he may acquire here the vogue which is said to be his in Chicago and the west. His color, with its deep-glowing reds and vivid greens, at first glance suggests the so-called New York school of Henri, Luks, Bellows and Randall Davey. But he is totally unlike these in brushwork manipulation, or "facture," as well as in his peculiar way of envisaging objects. He lays on pure but minutely broken color by an elaborate method of incrustation, which while giving no surface imitation of textures, nevertheless attains an effect of

richly-wrought realism, and at the same time has massive elegance of a decorative sort that can hold its own alongside porcelain, enamels and textiles de luxe. Portraits and figure pieces often of symbolic content, predominate in Pushman's work; and such canvases as "My Son, Arsene," and "The Young Sheikh" proclaim in no uncertain tones the advent of a painter bringing treasures out of the gorgeous East.

Edward C. Volkert, impressionist painter of cattle in sunny Ohio and of New England hillside pastures, is an outstanding figure among six, all Americans and each an unmistakable individuality in his way, now assembled at the Milch galleries. This show, later on, will be taken intact to Pittsburgh, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago and Cincinnati, which latter is Mr. Volkert's home town, though he is also to exhibit in his New York studio during the season. He is the only "animalier" in the present group—with whom, however, he is affiliated by reason of an elemental breadth, power, simplicity and color-carrying quality which they all possess in more or less marked degree, as befits the prevailing interior decorative scheme of painting as adapted to the furnishing of modern houses. Eventually he will be rounded up with William H. Howe, Glenn Newell, Carleton Wiggins and other idyllists of the lowing kine, in a special congregation of pastoral animal painters.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Little Ships of Literature

Repeating our inquiry, what, then, do we mean by real literature? especially the American literature of the future? Hard questions to meet. The clues are inferential, and turn us to the past. At best, we can only offer suggestions, comparisons, circuits.

It must still be reiterated, as, for the purpose of these memoranda, the deep lesson of history and time, that all else in the contributions of a nation or age, through its politics, materials, heroic personalities, military clat, etc., remains crude, and defers, in any close and thoroughgoing estimate, until vitalized by national, original archetypes in literature. They only put the nation in form, finally tell anything—prove, complete anything—perpetuate anything. Without doubt, some of the richest and most powerful and popular communities of the antique world, and some of the grandest personalities and events, have, to after and present times, left themselves entirely unqueathed. Doubtless, greater than any that have come down to us, were among those lands, heroisms, persons, that have not come down to us at all, even by name, date, or location. Others have arrived safely, as from voyages over wide, century stretching seas. The little ships, the miracles that have buoyed them, and by incredible chances safely conveyed them (or the best of them, their meaning and essence) over long wastes, darkness, lethargy, ignorance, etc., have been a few inscriptions—a few immortal compositions, small in size, yet compassing what measureless values of reminiscence, contemporary portraits, manners, idioms and beliefs, with deepest inference, hints and thought, to tie and touch forever the old, new body, and the old, new soul! These! and still these! bearing the freight so dear—dearer than pride—dearer than love. All the best experience of humanity, folded, saved, freighted to us here. Some of these tiny ships we call Old and New Testament, Homer, Aeschylus, Plato, Juvenal, etc. Precious minims! I think, if we were forced to choose, rather than have you, and the likes of you, and what belongs to, and has grown of you, blotted out and gone, we could better afford, appalling as that would be, to lose all actual ships, this day fasten'd by wharf, or floating on wave, and see them, with all their cargoes, scuttled and sent to the bottom.—Walt Whitman in "Democratic Vistas."

But Sweeter Yet

Sweet is the breath of vernal shower. The bee's collected treasures sweet, Sweet music's melting fall, but sweeter yet.

The still small voice of gratitude.
—Thomas Gray.

Friendliness

Keen, fitful gusts are whispering here and there
Among the bushes half leafless, and dry;
The stars look very cold about the sky,
And I have many miles on foot to fare.
Yet feel I little of the cool, bleak air,
Or of the dead leaves rustling drearily,
Or of those silver lamps that burn on high,
Or of the distance from home's pleasant lair:
For I am brimfull of the friendliness
That in a little cottage I have found.

—Keats.

Through the Mountain Gateway

A good bridle path leads from Yosemite through many a grove and meadow up to the head of the cañon, a distance of about thirty miles. Here the scenery undergoes a sudden and startling condensation. Mountains, red, gray, and black, rise close at hand on the right, whitened around their bases with banks of enduring snow; on the left swells the huge red mass of Mount Gibbs, while in front the eye wanders down the shadowy cañon, and out on the warm plain of Mono, where the lake is seen gleaming like a burnished metallic disk, with clusters of lofty volcanic cones to the south of it.

When at length we enter the mountain gateway, the somber rocks seem aware of our presence, and seem to come thronging closer about us. Happily the puzzle and the old familiar robin are here to sing us welcome, and azure daisies beam with trustfulness and sympathy, enabling us to feel something of Nature's love even here, beneath the gaze of her coldest rocks.

The effect of this expressive outspokenness on the part of the cañon rocks is greatly enhanced by the quiet aspect of the alpine meadows through which we pass just before entering the narrow gateway. The forests in which they lie, and the mountain tops rising beyond them, seem quiet and tranquil. We saunter dreamily on through flowers and bees, scarce touched by a definite thought; then suddenly we find ourselves in the shadowy cañon, closed with nature in one of her wildest strongholds.

After the first bewildering impression begins to wear off, we perceive that it is not altogether terrible; for besides the reassuring birds and flowers we discover a chain of shining lakelets hanging down from the very summit of the pass, and linked together by a silvery stream. The highest are set in bleak, rough bowls, scantily fringed with brown and yellow sedges. Winter storms blow snow through the cañon in blinding drifts, and avalanches shoot from the heights. Then are these sparkling trails filled and buried, leaving not a hint of their existence. In June and July they begin to blink and show out like sleepy eyes, the carices thrust up their short brown spikes, the daisies bloom in turn, and the most profoundly buried of them all is at length warmed and summered as if winter were only a dream.

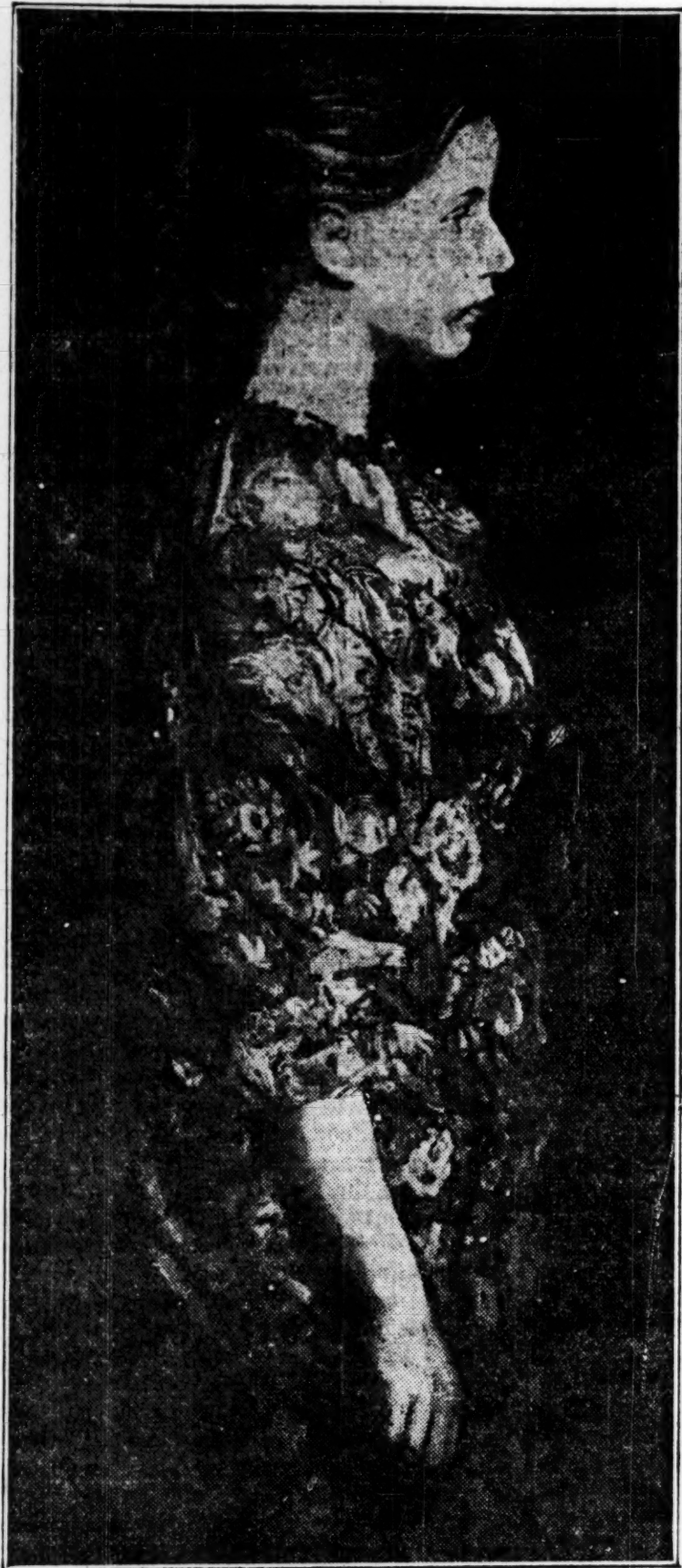
Red Lake is the lowest of the chain, and also the largest. It seems rather dull and forbidding at first sight, lying motionless in its deep, dark bed. The cañon wall rises sheer from the water's edge on the south, but on the opposite side there is sufficient space and sunshine for a sedgy daisy garden, the center of which is brilliantly lighted with lilies, castles, larkspurs, and columbines, sheltered from the wind by leafy willows, and forming a most joyful outburst of plant life keenly emphasized by the chill baldness of the onlooking cliffs.

After indulging here in a dozing, shimmering lake-rest, the happy stream sets forth again, warbling and trilling like an ouzel, ever delightfully confiding, no matter how dark the way; leaping, gliding, hither, thither, clear or foaming; manifesting the beauty of its wildness in every sound and gesture.

One of its most beautiful developments is the Diamond Cascade, situated a short distance below Red Lake. Here the tense, crystalline water is first dashed into coarse, granular spray mixed with dusty foam, and then divided into a diamond pattern by following the diagonal cleavage-joints that intersect the face of the precipice over which it pours. Viewed in front, it resembles a strip of embroidery of definite pattern, varying through the seasons with the temperature and volume of water. Scarce a flower may be seen along its snowy border. A few bent pines look on from a distance, and small fringes of cassiope and rock-ferns are growing in fissures near the head, but these are so lowly and undemonstrative that only the attentive observer will be likely to notice them.

On the north wall of the cañon, a little below the Diamond Cascade, a glittering steel stream makes its appearance, seeming to leap directly out of the sky. It first resembles a crinkled ribbon of silver hanging loosely down the wall, but grows wilder as it descends, and dashes the full rock with foam. A long rough talus curves up against this part of the cliff, overgrown with snow-pressed willows, in which the fall disappears with many an eager surge and swirl and plashing leap, finally beating its way down to its confluence with the main cañon stream.

Below this point the climate is no longer arctic. Butterflies become larger and more abundant, grasses with imposing spread of panicle wave above your shoulders, and the summery drone of the bumblebee thickens the air. The Dwarf Pine, the tree-mountaineer that climbs highest and



"Portrait of a Young Girl," by Abbott Thayer

Beyond the Range of Common Things

The early years of Abbott Handerson Thayer were spent in the country, where he had abundance of opportunity for observing outdoor things in all their variety and freshness. This privilege he made great use of, and his life in woods and fields prepared him for his career as an artist and especially for the production of his many pictures of dogs, horses, and other animals. During this period he began to draw and accomplished good work in water colors. Later on, taking up the use of oils, he painted a great number of portraits of dogs. Summer days were passed in the country where he had received his first training and were occupied in painting landscapes and animals.

"Bigger, My Dear! Bigger!"

In the Reading—the delivery, that is, of Imaginative Literature, in prose or poetry—breadth seems to me of the first importance—general effect—the ensemble; though here again, the ensemble, to be good at all, must have been studied in every one of its parts. But it must be broad first. It will not be good merely because it is broad; but it can never be good unless insignificant and pettiness—the prying, minute, long-sighted view, so to call it—be eschewed altogether, and the breadth, once got, maintained carefully, never overlaid as the result of consideration of detail. In this connection, I am reminded of the phrase of Mrs. Stirling, that accomplished English actress, who, in her later life, gave lessons in what is called Elocution—I am reminded of the word she was in the habit of launching from one end of the room to the other—from the end where she sat, to the end where she stood before her young woman, a friend of mine, who was at that time her pupil. At the close of a passage, Mrs. Stirling would descend to no other comment than the utterance of it—"Bigger, my dear! Bigger!" The passage, begun again by the pupil, was now quickly interrupted. "Bigger!" And, yet again, "Bigger, bigger, my dear!" Nothing else. My young friend thought Mrs. Stirling not meant quite, by Nature or by Art, to be a teacher of Elocution. As an actress, authoritative; but as a professor wanting in resource. Yet Mrs. Stirling's first and most cryingly needed business, was to attack and bear down the pettiness of the amateur—"Memories." Frederick Wedmore.

The Cheerful Study Fire

But when the skies of shorter days
Are dark and all the ways are mire,
How bright upon your books the blaze
Gleams from the cheerful study fire.

—Andrew Lans.

Halloween

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
"GHOSTS? Of course, there aren't any." How often has this been said, and yet, although it is absolutely true, the belief in them always seems to be coming up. The trouble is that the existence of ghosts is usually only blandly denied and is not really explained away. This is perhaps not altogether surprising, as an explanation of ghosts entails the exposure of the unreality of evil and the human mind. When grown-ups smile at children, sitting up late at night in a darkened room, the flickering fire casting fantastic shadows on the walls, listening to stories about ghosts and other supernatural events which are supposed to have taken place in the past, are they entirely free themselves from fear of the supernatural? Is this not another reason why every opportunity should be taken to tell the truth about ghosts and so prevent children from growing up with false ideas which sooner or later they will have to get rid of?

Does it ever strike one when looking into the window of a children's toyshop in October and smiling at the grotesque masks and "turnip lanterns" all ready for Halloween, that these things may perpetuate the belief in ghosts. All-Hallows eve is now a religious festival, but the origin of Halloween long antedated the advent of Christianity. It appears to have dated back to the great autumn festival of the Druids when fires were to be lighted in honor of the Sun-god in thanksgiving for the harvest. At a later date some of the characteristics of the Roman festival in honor of Pomona, the goddess of fruit, in which nuts and apples played an important part, were grafted on to it. It was a Druidic belief that on the eve of this festival Saman, lord of death, called together the wicked souls that had been condemned to inhabit the bodies of animals within the previous twelve months. In parts of Ireland today the thirty-first of October is called Oidilche Shamhna, "Vigil of Saman."

But, one may say, there are no witches or demons or ghosts nowadays. That is so, but it is not the case that these old illusions have only changed their names and that people still believe in them under other and more fashionable disguises. That the belief in ghosts is no mere laughing matter, which can be airily disposed of, is shown by the fact that Mrs. Eddy saw the necessity of dealing with this subject at some length in her various writings. In the Glossary of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 587, she defines "Ghosts" thus: "An illusion; a belief that mind is outlined and limited; a supposition that spirit is finite." Children are very impressionable and Mrs. Eddy was careful to impress on those who have the care of children that they should not be taught anything that will not help them.

"In short," she says, "children should be told not to believe in ghosts, because there are no such things. If belief in their reality is destroyed, terror of ghosts will depart and health be restored. The objects of alarm will then vanish into nothingness, no longer seeming worthy of fear or honor. To accomplish a good result it is certainly not irrational to tell the truth about ghosts." (Science and Health, p. 352.)

People who say they have seen ghosts are usually looked upon as suffering from hallucinations or as being the dupes of their own imaginations but it is well worth while seeing what has given rise to the belief that houses are haunted or that ghosts have been seen or heard. Mrs. Eddy puts it very clearly on page 86 of Science and Health: "Haunted houses, ghostly voices, unusual noises, and apparitions brought out in dark seances either involve feats by tricksters, or they are images and sounds evolved involuntarily by mortal mind. Seeing is no less a quality of physical sense than feeling. Then why is it more difficult to see a thought than to feel one? Education alone determines the difference. In reality there is none."

Ghosts, demons, spooks, and all the rest of them, are supposed to be the representation of some person or animal who has once lived on the earth and are usually connected with something which is supposed to have happened in the past. In days of old, ghosts were believed to have power over man and from this arose much of the fear of going out in the dark in case one was caught by these phantom monsters. Now what does this mean? If these were real, it would mean that evil was real and that there was therefore a power in existence apart from God, a power outside infinity. Among other things it entails the admission that God is not all-powerful, present everywhere all the time and possessing infinite knowledge. In other words the belief in ghosts is due to an entirely wrong conception of what God is and is a reversal of the entire teaching of the Bible. From Genesis to Revelation, the Bible is an account of the untiring warfare waged against necromancy in all its various forms. If God is infinite, it follows logically that there can be no power which could possibly exist for a fraction of a second which did not emanate from divine Truth, Life, and Love.

Man is the reflection of God and can thus only express the qualities of Principle and can only be continually conscious of the kingdom of heaven. A clear realization of this rules out

all possibility of man being a sinning, dying mortal who can ill resist committing sin in some form or other and who cannot escape the consequences of the past and may, after going through the experience of death, be condemned to a state of purgatory and to come back to earth as a ghost. Now "ducking for apples" may be great fun in its way, but should not parents be careful to watch that games connected with Halloween and other such occasions do not tend to inculcate in their children any belief in the supernatural? As Mrs. Eddy puts it on page 123 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Evil was, and is, the illusion of breaking the First Commandment, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.' It is either idolizing something and somebody, or hating them: it is the spirit of idolatry, envy, jealousy, covetousness, superstition, lust, hypocrisy, witchcraft."

Concerning a Great Actor

In the volume, "Herbert Beerbohm Tree: Some Memories," Max Beerbohm relates incidents of the great actor's career:

"I think the magic of the Haymarket lost something of its power for me when I left school. Oxford was so wondrous in itself. My soul was undoubtedly there during term-time. But in the vacations I was constantly at the theatre, and I stayed often, with an unfeeling sense of romance, at the house that Herbert now had in Hampstead. A very lovely old house it was, with low-ceiled rooms and plenty of chintz; and with plenty of garden; and with Bully Boy, the celebrated bulldog of 'The Dancing Girl,' ugliest and most beautiful of beasts; and with Viola, not the least charming of children. And supper was so very late up there, after the theatre down yonder; and breakfast so very late, too, and dinner so very early. Early though dinner was, there was never a day when I didn't feel sure that Herbert would be late for the theatre. It had always been an odd thing about him that his restless energy seemed to be coupled with a perfect vagueness as to time and place and distance. He did, it is true, carry a watch, and often looked at it, but one never could believe he had drawn any deduction from it. And yet he was never late for anything that mattered. His punctuality was a great mystery. It would seem that he had some kind of queer instinct that saved him the trouble of taking thought.

"And it would seem that he had this in regard to other things than time. I never saw him read a newspaper; yet he appeared always to know just what was going on all the world round. He had read fewer books than many men I have ever known; yet I have known few men of letters who had a keener discernment of good writing, or a keener delight in it. He had no standards of comparison to guide him. He had merely an innate sense of literary form."

"Of his shrewdness wrapped in vagueness I can give an example that befell me one day while I was staying with him in Hampstead. He asked meditatively what I intended to be. I reminded him that I was going to the Bar. 'Ah... The Bar... You at the Bar... I should have thought you'd better be a—sort of writer, and then, perhaps,' he added, 'drift into Diplomacy.' This was merely his way of saying what the average man would have said thus: 'You haven't a single one of the qualities that make for success at the Bar. But I fancy you might do well in journalism.' Or more likely the average man would have advised me to cultivate the acquaintance of solicitors, and would not (as I hadn't ever attempted to write anything) have guessed that I had a bent for writing. The delightful touch about 'drifting' into the Diplomatic Service was added merely to please himself and me."

"Whenever I took this or that fellow undergraduate to a play at the Haymarket, Herbert always invited us both to sup at the Garrick. We used to wonder at his power of sitting up into the small hours, and the not so small... We didn't know how much we amused him."

"Until I was twenty-two I had never seen Herbert for more than a few hours or days at a time. During the first three months of 1895 I saw him continuously. For he took me with him on his first tour to America. 'To the magic of New York, on our arrival, he was instantly responsive. He was not the sort of tourist who takes a home-made tuning-fork about with him and condemns the discords. He regarded himself not as a responsible judge, but as a quite irresponsible flitter-through... Almost every member of his company had brought over a tuning-fork. There was a great deal of grumbling and growling, especially during railway journeys. Herbert was a shining example of adaptability, and I had never admired him more. What an appalling amount of work and play he had to go through! Yet from early morning to late night, or rather to early morning again, he was never out of temper. In some of his work it was my mission to help him. I had been given the post of private secretary (with salary). But my mission was rather a failure. The letters that I wrote in his stead were so carefully thought out and worded that many of the letters sent to him could get no answers at all. After two or three weeks (Herbert insisting, however, on my retention of full salary) one of the regular managerial staff, a less scrupulous writer, took over the main part of my duties."

"At the end of three months, after the series of farewell performances, farewell speeches, farewell banquets and what-not, Herbert did, soon after the boat weighed anchor, say he

thought he would go to bed rather early to-night; and for two or three days, as my sister-in-law has related, he stayed in bed—her! After which he arose, and was the life and soul of the liner. The concert to be given on the last evening of the voyage was organized by him as eagerly as though his whole future career depended on its success. But from this task, as from all his tasks, he derived plenty of light amusement by the way. I shall never forget the conversation between him and a very earnest, a very 'ah-r-nest', actor who had volunteered to recite Mark Antony's speech. On the afternoon of the day before the concert this actor invited Herbert, and Herbert invited me, to a rehearsal of the speech down in the dining-saloon where the concert was to be held. He posted himself at the end of the saloon, in front of the organ screen, folded his arms, and for a while regarded Herbert, and me, very sombre and beetle-browed. 'Friends,' he suddenly began in a voice of thunder. It would have been fatal for me to catch Herbert's eye. 'Romans,' he resumed, 'Countrymen—' 'One instant, Mr. —!' cried Herbert's voice. 'Well, Mr. Tree?' 'An idea has just struck me. Didn't Antony address the crowd from above?' 'From the rostrum, Mr. Tree'—'Rostrum, yes—rostrum. My idea is this: How would it be if—Herbert pointed to the organist's gallery—you spoke your speech from that little place up there?' Mr. — looked up, considered, nodded, his head gravely, and was about to disappear up the winding staircase. 'One instant, Mr. —! Another idea! What did Antony wear?' 'A toga, Mr. Tree.' 'Toga, yes—toga.' Herbert had already snatched a tablecloth off one of the tables; and I know not which face was the more solemn—the face of that actor while Herbert draped him, or Herbert's face. For some reason or another, Mr. — decided that on 'the night,' as he called it, he would not wear costume. But he actually did, when the time came, deliver his speech from the organ-loft, with terrific effect. There was, however, a rather awkward moment when he reappeared at the foot of the winding staircase. Major-General Sir Somebody Something, who was acting as chairman and sitting in the middle of the front row, sprang up and went to shake him warmly by the hand. The Major-General was warned off by a fierce gesture. The end was not yet. Antony had but, as in the play, come down among us to read Caesar's will. 'If you have tea-ears, prepare to shed them now,' and so forth."

The Sky

The sky
Is that beautiful old parchment
In which the sun
And the moon
Keep their diary.

—James Oppenheim.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1920

EDITORIALS

Egypt's "Proper Tune"

EGYPT is one of the oldest nations in the world. It is a nation which has enjoyed immense power, which has passed through long centuries of decrepitude and conquest, and which has now emerged again, as the result of the British protectorate, into a new sense of national life which desires to take charge of its own destinies. Great Britain, compared with Egypt, is a mushroom. When Caesar sprang ashore at Deal, Egypt had already over forty centuries of history; when the great library in Alexandria was founded the painted Britons were driving their cattle across the river at ox-ford; when the rites of the Christian church were being performed in Alexandria, the Druid priests were still waiting for the sunrise within the mighty circle of Stonehenge. Nevertheless, when twelve hundred years of Muhammadan dominion had made a desert of the country, it was from the home of the Druids, out of the colony of the Caesars, that the ships and the men came to set it free. In little more than a generation, a moment out of the sixty centuries of Egyptian history, the "mad English" have molded the land of the Pharaohs anew. They have made an army, they have built schools, they have restored trade, above all, perhaps, they have enforced law and justice. And in this way they have raised up not only a new Egypt, but a new Egyptian.

Of the new Egyptians there is scarcely one who has won for himself a more deserved place in the estimation of his people and of the British than Zaghlul Pasha. Lord Cromer, making his farewell speech in Egypt, on retiring from the Consul-Generalship, declared that he was convinced from personal dealings with Zaghlul that a great career of public usefulness lay before him. Lord Cromer's words were never spoken idly, and so it came about that, in the troublous days which dawned in Egypt, toward the close of the war, it was to Zaghlul Pasha that the eyes of those turned upon whom the difficult task of restoring order and good feeling in the country had devolved. When Lord Milner accepted the request of the British Government that he would take upon his shoulders the Herculean task of solving the Egyptian problem, he found in Zaghlul an assistant whose ability and influence amongst the Egyptians was equal to the occasion. To him particularly fell the task of explaining the Milner settlement to his countrymen, and of convincing them of its value; and his share of the great undertaking was loyally and successfully performed.

The task was no easy one. Egypt had fallen into a state of semi-rebellion, owing to a conglomeration of circumstances, for which the war was responsible, and which had been exaggerated and largely misrepresented by all the art of anti-British propaganda. A generation had grown up which, so to speak, knew not Pharaoh. That is to say, it knew nothing of the Egypt of Ismail, the Egypt of the corvée and the kourbash. It did not recognize the tremendous labor by which the "mad English" had built the great dam at Assuan, beaten back the tide of Arab invasion from the Sudan, rescued the fellahs from practical slavery, and established justice in the law courts and in the collection of taxes. The new Egyptians, except in the persons of their most farseeing leaders, were unconscious of what it meant to have accomplished all this in thirty-seven years, nor did they realize that the men to carry on such an administration were not born in a generation, and that a hurried step might sacrifice the fruits of untold labors.

This was not the case with Zaghlul and his associates. They did recognize what Great Britain had done for Egypt, and they recognized also how great a mistake it would be for Egypt to attempt to walk alone before she had proved herself. Therefore, when Lord Milner came to them with his great proposals for a free Egypt, but an Egypt bound in an alliance with England, which would give England the right to go on protecting the country and, when necessary, advising its statesmen, he grasped the full significance of the offer in a way a mere agitator, concerned only for the spoils of office, never could have. How great the offer was, the world has perhaps not yet realized. The courage of Lord Milner in making it, his farsightedness in thinking it out, are the measure of his statesmanship, for certainly one day his settlement of Egypt will rank with that of Canada by Lord Durham. Both efforts show British statesmanship at its highest. But just as Lord Durham's Constitution frightened all the little politicians, owing both to the breadth of its vision and its far-reaching effects, so Lord Milner's proposed Egyptian settlement is faced with all the petty fears and narrow vision of those politicians incapable of seeing beyond the end of their own street. What Kipling meant when he said in the famous line,

And what should they know of England who only England know? Lord Milner has shown in the terms of his Egyptian policy. The greatness of his conception, that is to say, saw Egypt added to the ring of sister nations, free from the control of the government in London, but welded together in a common acceptance of the Anglo-Saxon ideal.

Something of what Lord Durham and Lord Milner had in view must have been passing through the mind of Zaghlul Pasha when, in an interview given to this paper a week or so ago, he declared, with a laugh, that the best situation for the British troops protecting the Zone would be in England. There he echoed the prescience of the great disciple of the doctrine of empire and liberty, when he declared that the gateway to India was neither on the Red Sea nor on the Bosphorus, but in London. Disraeli startled the conventional thinker when he uttered those words, and the conventional thinker is liable to be startled by the words of Zaghlul, if he does not understand their significance. Only, Disraeli meant, as Great Britain maintained the true ideal of empire and liberty, an empire, that is to say, which is not imperialistic, and a liberty

which is not the liberty of the citizen of old Rome, could the bonds of union hold which would bind together the empire, not by force or even by selfishness, but in a common obedience to Principle.

In the immediate future, Lord Milner will probably be called upon to explain and defend his own settlement in Parliament, as Zaghlul has explained and defended it along the banks of the Nile. No man could have been chosen more fitted for the task. The Secretary for the Colonies understands clearly the legitimate desire of the Egyptians to control their own destinies, and sees that the country which has built up Egypt to its present state of self-assertion is the natural power to put its neck under the yoke of true empire with Egypt in an effort to establish the land of the Pharaohs in the circle of the free nations. In short, he realizes that what Egypt is is what Great Britain has made it, and that the British pro-consuls of the last generation have themselves made good Mr. Kipling's famous promise:

Said England unto Pharaoh, "Thoughst at present singing small,
You shall hum a proper tune before it ends."

Muffling City Noises

IN THE United States, especially during recent years, perhaps for a decade or more, there has been apparent an increasing tendency, in the more thickly populated sections at least, to regulate or suppress unnecessary noises. These regulatory efforts, naturally enough, have been directed particularly against the needless or careless noises of the night, when sounds in the city streets seem to be multiplied and echoed and reechoed as through the horn of a giant megaphone. There is no denying the fact, of course, that the more general use of the automobile, both as a means of pleasure and as a utility, has added greatly to the volume of noises in the towns and cities. In some of the larger cities, as well as in many of the smaller ones, the railway engines and trains have long been expected nocturnal visitors. They rush swiftly by, or stop and start again, often with disturbing noises, but the inclination seems to be to regard these as necessary noises, and therefore as unavoidable. After all, the philosophy even of a somewhat irascible person usually grants a needed allowance for noises, as well as other discomforts which are unavoidable. It is the avoidable and unnecessary disturbances that thoughtful persons have long sought to muffle, if not to suppress. There are enough and to spare of the so-called unavoidable and necessary noises to tax the patience even of patient persons sufficiently.

Efforts have been made by the governing bodies of many of the larger cities of the United States to prohibit, by proper legislation, the perpetuation of unnecessary disturbances. But the effort to enact ordinances or laws which will meet conditions as they arise is almost as impossible an undertaking as is that of a schoolmaster who seeks to lay down a rule and a penalty for the numberless offenses ingenious pupils are prone to invent. Modern methods of transacting the world's business seem to have made it necessary, or desirable at least, to do some of the world's work at night. Those who read demand that a copy of a morning paper be delivered at their doors before they themselves set out to do the part of the work assigned them. Modern methods of living have made it convenient, if not actually necessary, that certain articles of food be prepared or delivered in the night, or at least very early in the morning. Night workers needs must be transported to and from their places of business or employment, and street cars and automobiles must be utilized in carrying them. Increasing demands upon industry have made necessary the operation of mills and factories continuously throughout the days and nights. In almost every branch of activity the tendency is to lengthen or double the working day, with the result that what may be regarded as the necessary noises of the night have been increased. There being no present probability that legitimate activities, either by day or by night, will be lessened, but that, on the other hand, they may still further be increased, the need becomes all the greater for minimizing, in so far as possible, the unnecessary disturbances caused by avoidable activities.

The need in many of the cities, unquestionably, is for better regulation of surface street-car traffic during the nights. These utilities are always municipally regulated, if not publicly owned or controlled, and ordinances in existence, or which can readily be enacted, would greatly reduce the noise-producing tendency of the offending "owl" car. All who have occasion, through necessity or choice, to travel on street cars after midnight or in the early morning hours before traffic becomes general know of the tendency of the night cars to cover in less than half the schedule time the runs between their terminals. It seems also to be the fixed policy of those who direct the operation of the street railways to utilize for night service the cars which have long since passed their prime, with the result that these record-making trips across town or up and down the avenues, with brake beams rattling, flat wheels pounding, and flanges screeching complainingly as they are forced along curved rails, are far from being a joy to the patrons or a comfort to those seeking rest in preparation for the activities of a new day.

But even those who have become accustomed to the more or less regular passage of the "owl" car perhaps find it difficult to accustom themselves to the more frequent and more varied noises produced by those who seek recreation or pleasure in automobile night-riding. In the cities, particularly in the residential sections, these are the noises that are never actually stilled. Comparatively empty streets offer to the thoughtless driver an opportunity to ignore the prescribed speed limit, and the careless yet almost vindictive sounding of the horn adds to the din and confusion. Those who feel that they have a right to complain of these offending noises are perhaps not unreasonable. A hundred or a thousand automobiles, or automobile trucks, for that matter, may be driven almost noiselessly over a properly constructed city street at night. It is not such proper use of the highways that is complained of. The law, theoretically at least, protects the pedestrian as well as the driver of the street car, the wagon, the truck, or the automobile. It would seem that it should as reasonably protect those who claim the right

to enjoy, undisturbed, the quiet and seclusion of their homes. An assault by unnecessary noise is offensive, even if it is not technically an offense.

The New Army Plan

IN THE announced plans of the War Department at Washington for the immediate and complete mobilization of the national defense, new emphasis, and, it must be said, an unexpected emphasis, has been given to the advice, perhaps often quoted by those who like best to hear it, "In time of peace, prepare for war!" Seeking to justify, under the provisions of the National Defense Act, as amended by Congress in June, 1920, the initial mobilization of 2,000,000 men, organized into six field armies, the department announces what it offers as a reasonable interpretation of the meaning and intent of the law, which, it is declared, seeks to accomplish the result "necessary to form the basis for a complete and immediate mobilization for the national defense." This interpretation of the mobilization provision is: "Such mobilization and organization of personnel and matériel as to successfully thwart any attempts of the most powerful adversary who, according to the political situation of the world, might become our enemy in time of war." Then it is stated, quite casually, if the matter-of-fact announcement of the department's program may be accepted on its terms, that the official conclusions are based "upon an estimate of what certain enemies might be able to accomplish at definite periods after hostilities have been declared, and our plans for meeting successfully such attempts are the basis for the preparation of our mobilization plans."

This, then, is to be, so far as present plans indicate, the nominal peace-time armed strength of the land forces of the United States. The initial mobilization under the "peace establishment" of the army is to be 2,000,000 men, with provisions made for officers' training schools, and the appointment, as the need arises, of trained commanders for the larger units, of principal staff officers for the larger combat units, and of officers to take charge of corps areas and to undertake the organization and training of the "second and subsequent mobilizations." In addition to all this, which seems to embrace a rather comprehensive plan for war at a moment's notice, it is the announced purpose of the department to provide what it designates as reserve equipment and supplies, and an organization for mobilizing the industries of the country according to plans previously prepared "to supply the field forces with all manner of necessities before the reserve supplies are exhausted."

Here, apparently, is the answer to the popularized demand for "preparedness," so often and so persistently expressed in the United States for months following the outbreak in Europe in 1914. It seems to be an emphatic answer, and one couched in terms quite easily understood. Nothing is easier than to call attention to the utter uselessness of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen, and this diversion is one quite likely to be indulged, now and for some time to come. But the net result of the popular condemnation of the Administration and the Congress, because of what was declared to be its policy of procrastination in 1914 and throughout all the months until the United States actually entered the war on the side of the Allies, could hardly have been less than that reflected in the present mobilization order, if that order does, in fact, correctly interpret the meaning and intent of the amended National Defense Act. Congress, attempting to reflect what was assumed to be an almost unanimous demand, seems to have delegated to the War Department practically a blanket authority to mobilize the man power and the industrial power of the nation, in time of peace, to an extent heretofore unheard of and undreamed of in this republic, or perhaps in any other so-called non-militaristic nation. One may well wonder if this announced program, undertaken two years after the signing of the armistice, represents, to the United States of America, the net results of a participation in a war waged, ostensibly, for the sole purpose of "making the world safe for democracy."

It would be futile for those who stand as defenders of, or even as apologists for, the department's program to insist that its promulgation has been made necessary, or that it has been hastened, because of the failure of the United States to conclude peace with Germany upon the terms proposed by the rejected Versailles Treaty. The purpose of the War Department is not to prepare for hostilities. It is only to prepare for war, and that, to the confirmed militarists, to those who regard war as an occupation, is by no means an unpleasant undertaking. For their purpose there could have been no more opportune time. The people have been taught to think of armies in terms of millions, and of war expenditures in terms of billions. A year or two years hence, with sane readjustments and the sobering influences of normal industrial and social conditions, the specter of a mobile army of 2,000,000 men would not have been so calmly regarded. Possibly the Congress just elected will express quite a different view as to what is a measure of reasonable preparedness.

About Pastor John Robinson

IN AUTUMN days like these, 300 years ago, when the little Mayflower was making her long way across the Atlantic, no one, it may be ventured, of those whom the Pilgrims had left on the other side more eagerly awaited, news of their good success, or more gratefully welcomed it, when at last it came, than Master John Robinson, the faithful pastor of the little reformed church in Leyden. Now, to say that there is much that is interesting about Pastor John Robinson is, of course, to utter the veriest truism; but perhaps the most interesting thing about him is the utter uncertainty which surrounds so much of his career. Few figures in the history of those times stand out more positively. Pastor John Robinson at Gainsborough, at Scrooby, at Leyden; Pastor John Robinson, grand in learning but much grander in vision, holding high controversy with the great disputants of his day; Pastor John Robinson, the great organizer and the inde-

fatigable seeker after "more light," all these pictures are almost commonplace in the story of the seventeenth century.

And yet, when any close analysis of the subject comes to be made, uncertainty is met with at every turn. "He seems to have been born in the county of Lincolnshire, but of this there is no safe evidence." "Of his childhood and early life we know nothing. We are also uninformed as to the social character of his family, and the early education he received." So runs one account of the matter, and the same uncertainty attaches itself to many other incidents in his career. Even that most memorable and most truly great utterance, his farewell charge to the Pilgrims on the eve of their departure from Leyden, for so it is generally described, is the subject of several differing stories. The most earnest research has not made it possible to decide when exactly the farewell address was delivered, or which is the true one of several differing texts. As the able writer on Pastor John Robinson in the Dictionary of National Biography puts it, "This famous address, recollected after twenty-six years or more, owes something to the reporter's controversial needs."

All this, however, even when the minutest study has been made of doubts and uncertainties, makes no difference to Pastor John Robinson's place in history. Anyone who reads Cotton Mather's account of the farewell address, cast in the first person, finds in it just that wide outlook, that broad charity, and that expectant faith which were so characteristic of everything that Pastor John Robinson did and said. And so the tendency is to accept it, probably with the utmost justice, as the expression of the views of the great reformer of Leyden. With unerring judgment, moreover, the world has filled in the picture of the great pastor from another source, namely, from the fruit of his labors. The whole character of the Pilgrim movement was to a large extent clearly influenced by his teaching. This is seen, at once, when any comparison is made between the Pilgrims and any other of the separatist bodies of their day. "Plymouth," says another authority, Mr. Davis, "bears the indelible mark of his influence. Through the Plymouth men, the Puritan Colonists of Massachusetts Bay were brought to embrace separation. But the two remain distinct in spirit. Persecutions never took place in Plymouth; they were frequent in the larger communities. This fact goes back to the teaching, practice, and spirit of the Leyden pastor."

Editorial Notes

IF AUTHORITATIVE inquiry establishes the accuracy of the report that twenty-six ballots in one election district in New York City were found in the gutter, in front of a sewer opening, and that in another election district there the whole number of ballots voted was 43 more than the whole number of registered voters, the confirmation will serve as a reminder that even in countries presumably so well regulated as the United States, the election machinery is not yet perfect. A recollection of this sort of thing might induce those of critical inclinations in the United States to look more charitably upon the protracted attempts to clean up election frauds in supposedly more backward republics—Cuba, for instance.

WHATEVER vague ideas may have gained currency to the effect that General Wrangel's forces were composed of sterner stuff than most of the armies that are, or have been, operating in Russia, and so were immune from the general tendency either to run away or to chase some other force that was running away, have now been dispelled. After a period of steady progress and careful consolidation, General Wrangel's troops are now reported as being in headlong retreat, with the Bolsheviks in hot pursuit. However, the gallant general's army, like others in a similar situation, are declared to be retreating in conformity with "preconcerted strategic plan," the intention being to realign it in some more convenient place for offensive purposes, so there is no immediate indication of the end of these interesting fluctuations.

A LONDON musical critic triumphantly publishes a part of the discussion which took place, or is reported to have taken place, between a city councilor of Bath and the chairman of a committee, concerning the disbanding of the orchestra of the city in favor of a septet. The councilor demanded that the new septet should provide lighter music than was given by the orchestra. To which the chairman replied that that would necessarily be the case with a smaller number of instruments. With this reassurance, the councilor was apparently pacified. It will now be interesting to see how long these controllers of matters artistic will have listened to septets, quartets, and the like before they are ready for further experiments in the heavy line.

WHAT an oasis in a newspaper page, in these days, is a little item to the effect that the members of a commercial organization have adopted the Golden Rule as their business motto! And the organization that has done this thing is composed of no less enterprising people than automobile dealers. Men who will take such a daring, though eminently wise, step deserve to be widely known, at least collectively. They comprise the Louisiana-Mississippi Automotive Trade Association, and there are 300 of them. They have begun to live up to their high ideal, as a body, by agreeing to eliminate from their ranks the dishonest, careless, and unbusiness-like dealer, and any salesman or dealer who uses dishonest methods. That these men are setting a pace for the rest of the country will hardly be denied. And people in their section will now take new courage for buying a car.

MR. TAKE JONESCU is reported as thinking it extraordinary how easily seemingly serious disputes can be amicably settled if representatives of the contending parties meet face to face. It is certainly in accordance with the teaching of a homely proverb that if men honestly meet for the purpose of finding a way of peace, a way will be found.